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CUBAN FINANCIER APPROVES METHOD OF SPENDING LOAN

Former Secretary of Treasury Says More Than \$50,000,000 Might Have Been Used

Prosperity That Elevates Business Above Politics Is Favored by Col. M. Despaigne

By GARDNER L. HARDING
HAVANA, Aug. 9 (Special Correspondent)—The man on whom General Crowder staked his prospects last winter of rehabilitating Cuba's finances was Col. Manuel Despaigne. Colonel Despaigne was Secretary of the Treasury of the Cuban Government for six eventful months. He is universally acknowledged by people here to have been an honest man. He is a good deal more than that. He is the essential type of man who makes an American hope great things of Cuba.

A Cuban patriot who won his military title in the war for independence he is, in spite of his French origin, a Cuban through and through. He is a successful business man and is now treasurer of the largest mercantile corporations in the island. He loves politicians in Cuba about as much as General Dawes loved them in America; and making allowances for national differences, the feeling is returned in about the same way. Only in Cuba the politicians, in spite of General Crowder and all the domestic forces of good government, made Colonel Despaigne's political career a short one. He resigned under pressure from President Zayas a few weeks after General Crowder became Ambassador in March.

But whatever a man could do against corruption in this country, where it is so deeply rooted, Colonel Despaigne did. He abolished preferred claims; that is, he paid claims on the Government in order of their validity and their intrinsic deserts, not in proportion to the influences which sponsored them. He turned out sinecures—the botellas of oldtime Spanish tradition, which infest every department and every bureaus in Cuba. He refused jobs to deserving Liberals and kicked out congressmen who called to inquire what he meant by this. It is told of him that he threatened to hire a bouncer for the exclusive attention of his congressional callers. He was irascible, probably, but under his administration Cuba's \$10,000,000 balance was a reality (it still is, to do justice to the present incumbent); and an able audit system which he introduced kept a vigilant check-up on such parts of the Cuban treasury as he controlled. The entire business community trusted him and independent public opinion in Cuba believed in him.

When President Zayas asked for his resignation, General Crowder naturally protested that the loan of \$50,000,000 had been granted largely on the strength of his reputation. The President declared that a country that could not change its Secretary of the Treasury was a colony, and Cuba was not a colony but a free nation. On the General's further demurring, Mr. Zayas produced a letter from Washington substantially agreeing with this position and agreeing to the appointment of a man of equivalent quality. I note this transaction solely because it is the generally accepted explanation here of the present "willfulness" of the Cuban Government. It is only fair to say that Enrique Hernández Cartaya, Colonel Despaigne's successor, though lacking in his aggressive temperament, especially as regards the politicians, has proved a very able and honest official.

Loan Found Necessary
Colonel Despaigne received me today at his business office on Calle Obispo, Havana's narrow mercantile Main Street. An alert, vigorous dynamo of a man, though at first sight slender and unassuming, he talked with the entire frankness which is native to the Cuban business man. Prompted by an oft-repeated American skepticism, I asked him if the \$50,000,000 loan secured by the Zayas Government last year was really necessary in the present prosperous condition of Cuba. To which he replied:

"Absolutely necessary. Anything we should have asked for more. The underhand claims on the Cuban Government, which under the present unfortunate system receive no interest what-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

DR. G. STRESEMANN WILL FIRST ATTEND TO INTERNAL NEEDS

Establishment of Order in the Country Is to Be the Chief Consideration

New Chancellor Willing to Leave Ruhr and Reparations to International Commission

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Aug. 15—Parliament approved the new Stresemann Government yesterday afternoon by a vote of 240 to 76. Twenty-five members, mainly of the Bavarian People's Party, abstained from voting. Suffice to say that the Stresemann Government is officially installed and it is today functioning.

Coincident with the establishment of his new Cabinet, and its acceptance by the Reichstag, the tenseness of the financial and economic situation has eased a little, although Germany is not wholly out of the woods. There is still a grave shortage of paper money, and food supplies are still inadequate to meet the requirements of the cities. Here the subway is operating again and some of the surface cars are running.

Thus, an improvement in the general situation can be reported. It may be said it looks as though the worst is over for the time being, although it is difficult to envisage clear sailing for this or any other government; until the inflation is overcome, which cannot be achieved until a Ruhr settlement is reached.

Change in Policies

Gustav Stresemann, the new Chancellor, in his address before Parliament yesterday, and in his interview with the foreign press last night, had to say to about the Ruhr occupation and reparations. He indicated that his foreign policy would differ in some respects from that of Wilhelm Cuno; that he would devote his chief attention to the interior situation, trying to treat the Ruhr occupation as of somewhat lesser importance than it was regarded by his predecessor. "The best foreign political policy we can develop," he said, "is the establishment of order at home." He declared he was willing to submit the question of right and wrong in the Ruhr situation and the reparations struggle to an international commission. He said that Germany would gladly resume work in the Ruhr if the region were returned to it intact, adding that Germany was willing to pay reparations but "not beyond her ability."

Dr. Stresemann indicated that he regarded the re-establishment of order and sounder finances within Germany as of prime importance, and that he would direct his chief efforts along this line. The speech of the new Chancellor was interrupted frequently by the Communist members, which evoked a strong retort from Dr. Stresemann.

Chancellor Favorably Received

On the whole however he was favorably received by the Reichstag. However there are numerous German political observers here who declare they do not find cause to share in the mild optimism of the coalition parties. Emil Rabbold, Social Democrat member of the Prussian Diet, said: "The measures and plans of the Government come four years too late. The new tax laws should have been introduced much sooner. The wealthy classes here have not paid taxes since 1870 and do not intend to pay them today."

The new tax measures look good on paper, but when one considers they are expected to bring the Government 150,000,000,000,000 paper marks in the next six months, which is greatly in excess of the note circulation, it is difficult to understand how the Government is going to slow down the printing presses which is one of the chief objects of the Stresemann Government. Obviously the new government pins much faith on the new tax measures and the new gold loan.

It was generally admitted in the lobby of the Reichstag that the new Finance Minister, Herr Hilferding, is going to have a hard time in enforcing these tax laws. In the meanwhile, the Government is going to meet with strong opposition from the two Right parties. With the exodus of Herr Cuno, the Pan-Germans have lost their influence in the Wilhelmstrasse and they hold against Dr. Stresemann the fact that he gave four of the most important portfolios to the Social Democrats.

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EAMON DE VALERA ARRESTED BY IRISH FREE STATE TROOPS

Republican Leader Captured While Addressing Political Meeting in County Clare

ENNIS, County Clare, Ireland, Aug. 15 (AP)—Eamon de Valera, the Republican leader, was arrested by Free State troops here today on his appearance to address a Republican meeting in the election campaign.

The arrest was made under sensational circumstances. Mr. De Valera was addressing a meeting of electors in the market square when Free State troops came on the scene and fired several volleys over the heads of the crowd. A stampede occurred and several arrests were made.

At the first volley Mr. De Valera was seen to fall on the platform and his collapse added to the excitement.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

"Lion of the Argonne" and His Boston Hosts



Front Row, Left to Right—Col. Hugh W. Ogden of Rainbow Division; Gen. Henri J. Gouraud; Lieut.-Gov. Alvan T. Fuller; Maj.-Gen. Andre W. Brewster of First Army District

BRITISH WAIT TO SEE HOW REICH SHAPES

Baldwin Cabinet Acting Cautiously Toward France—Alternative Plan of Action

By HUGH SPENDER

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 15—The eyes of Downing Street, in considering the next move in connection with the Ruhr problem are fixed on the German Government, for since it is the French Government since the revolution to combine representatives of the industrialists and workmen, it is hoped that it will succeed in making the taxation effective and in raising a loan as the first step toward the stabilization of the mark and the restoration of German finances. The encouragement given by the British note, condemning the French policy, is believed to have strengthened Germany's determination to make a final effort to help itself. The Baldwin Cabinet will watch, therefore, with great interest to see whether Dr. Stresemann can succeed in placing taxation on a gold basis, and raise a loan on the guarantee of real property, thus tapping the wealth of the industrialists and agriculturists.

The danger of a German collapse is believed to be less imminent now than the harvest is nearly gathered, as the new Government appears able to cope with the social disorder. Therefore, Stanley Baldwin will wait to see how events shape before deciding to send a reply to Germany which might provoke French retaliation on Germany; also Mr. Pollock's reply to the last British note is not expected for 10 days.

British to Act Cautiously

The feeling also is that Great Britain must act cautiously in the meanwhile, so that the responsibility for a break with France, if inevitable, may be seen by the public to be entirely due

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

BOSTON SURRENDERS JOYFULLY TO GENERAL HENRI GOURAUD

Governor, Mayor and Veterans Entertain Former Leader of Rainbow Division

NEW ENGLAND GETS 22-CENT GASOLINE

Big Refiners Announce Drop as "Rate War" Spreads—Will Not Reach Western Mark

The price of gasoline has dropped in New England. The Jenney Manufacturing Company, the Standard Oil Company of New York and the Gulf Refining Company announced today the reduction of one cent a gallon in Boston. This brings the wholesale price to 19½ cents a gallon, and the retail price to 22 cents. The American Oil Company, with offices in Cambridge, also announced a 22-cent retail price, the lowest in many years.

The Standard Oil Company and the Gulf Refining Company today ordered a reduction in New Hampshire also of 1 cent a gallon in the retail price. This price drop comes as a result of the gasoline price war that is being waged in the west and middle west. In several states the price of gasoline has been reduced to as low as 11 cents a gallon.

When they were questioned about the situation yesterday by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Boston oil refiners admitted the probability of the extension of the price war and price reduction to New England. On the same day that this admission was made, three of the companies operating in Boston and New England decided to begin their reductions at once.

In predicting today's slump, C. S. Jenney, president of the Jenney Manufacturing Company, refiners and distributors of gasoline, said that the reductions would not be as sharp here as they have been in the west, because New England dealers have to pay large freight charges in excess of what western dealers pay, who are nearer to the oil fields. The prices quoted by Jenney Manufacturing Company, however, have already commenced to decline.

Owners of automobiles in New England are elated at this drop in price, and see in it a forerunner of cheap "gas" for at least the rest of the season.

Demand for Federal Inquiry Into "Gas" Price Situation Spreads Throughout Country

CHICAGO, Aug. 15 (AP)—While rejoicing motorists in many states today laid in supplies of gasoline at prices lower than 20 cents, investigations designed to obtain reductions in prices were either under way or planned in states not yet affected by the price cuts. Eastern states joined the mid-west and southern sections with announced reductions.

An immediate searching investigation by the federal Government into the gasoline situation was urged by Gov. A. V. Donahue of Ohio in a telegram to President Coolidge, and an announcement of a national inquiry by the National Motor Association, which will report the result of a survey being made to federal authorities, was made by automobile club officials in Louisville, Ky. Gov. Clifford W. Walker of Georgia asked an immediate State investigation.

"The war has just begun," declared Gov. W. H. McMaster of South Dakota, whose order to state highway depots to sell gasoline in South Dakota at 16 cents a gallon, precipitated action by the City of Boston carried by veterans. (Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

SEIZURE RULED TO BE LEGAL OUTSIDE OF THREE-MILE LIMIT; PRESIDENT NO HOPE TO WETS

Prohibition Commissioner Replies to Contention of L. C. Dyer That People Want Beer

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—Preliminary efforts of wet leaders in Congress to commit President Coolidge to weakening of the prohibition law through increasing the legal content of beer, have met with no encouragement. Leading a determined vanguard who are marshaling their forces to gain the ear of the President on behalf of the anti-prohibitionists, is L. C. Dyer (R.), Representative from Missouri, who called at the White House ostensibly to present the result of a recent "personal survey" of the prohibition situation; and incidentally, to sound out Presidential sentiment on his proposed amendment to increase the alcoholic content of beer to 3.46 per cent.

He received no encouragement beyond permission to submit at a later date his brief, covering "limitation of alcoholic content of beer." The failure to secure from the Chief Executive any sign that he has receded from his firm stand as an advocate of law enforcement will, it is believed, dampen somewhat the ardor of anti-prohibition enthusiasts who were counting upon Mr. Dyer's conference as an entering wedge in their drive next session of Congress to weaken the Volstead Act.

Officials of the prohibition unit received with equanimity the announcement of Mr. Dyer that he would press a resolution abolishing the low percentage limitation on alcoholic content of beer, and his statement that his nation-wide survey has shown that "the people want beer." James E. Jones, assistant prohibition commissioner, in a statement to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said:

Congress on Dry Side

I do not believe there is any chance of Congress passing the Dyer amendment. Sentiment in the Senate is in favor of the Volstead Law, determined that anything over 1% is per cent unconstitutional. Intoxicating liquor, through contact with the shore by motorboat, is entirely justified, even though the ship is of foreign registry, and is stationed more than three miles from shore, declared Judge Woodrough.

The decision closes the final chapter of a case which grew to proportions of an international question at the time of the seizure. After a persistent and daring career of running the eastern shore of Long Island, the Marion L. Mosher was taken into custody by a Coast Guard cutter with a cargo of liquor on board having an alleged "bootleg value" of \$250,000. The captain and some of the crew were caught red-handed in the act of transferring cases of whisky to a motorboat alongside.

Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador at Washington, filed a protest against the treatment of the Marion L. Mosher, and as a result President Harding called a special meeting of the Cabinet, and an exchange of conversations with the British Ambassador followed. The President, backed by the decision of his Cabinet, directed that the vessel be released, after it had furnished a bond that it would proceed directly to its destination, which was given in the manifest as St. John, N. B.

Forfeiture of Bond Ordered

A bond of \$20,000 was put up by the Detroit Fidelity & Surety Company. This entire sum was ordered forfeited by Judge Woodrough, when the District Attorney showed that the Marion L. Mosher landed at St. John minus her liquor cargo, which had been disposed of at convenient points along the American coast. From a technical point of view, the case before Judge Woodrough was a suit brought against the surety company to compel it to pay the bond, which the company refused to disgorge, saying that the original seizure was illegal.

The decision was hailed by officials of the federal enforcement division here as the "greatest help ever given in stopping the flow of liquor into New York State. A renewal of operations against the vessels in "Rum Row" will be started immediately, in spite of the interpretation forbidding enforcement agents to act against the runners outside the three-mile limit, previously made by Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General of the United States. According to latest reports by the Coast Guard service, there are 17 vessels anchored off Sandy Hook with liquor cargoes.

COL. ROOSEVELT VETERANS' GUEST

Assistant Secretary of Navy to
Address Encampment of New
Hampshire Association

THE WEIRS, N. H., Aug. 15 (Special) — Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was the guest of New Hampshire Veterans' Association today at its forty-seventh annual encampment, and will speak tomorrow to the joint meeting of New Hampshire Civil War, Spanish War and World War veterans.

At the fifth annual State convention of the American Legion, held in conjunction with the reunion of veterans, the executive committee, through Maj. Orville E. Cain of Keene, reported that the next Congress would pass the bonus bill even if there is a veto. In regard to a move to denounce the Ku Klux Klan, the Legion decided it was unsafe to take any action other than endorsing the national convention's general denunciation of any and all organizations of an un-American character.

Frederick A. Wallis of New York, commissioner of immigration under President Harding, spoke at last night's Legion banquet, severely criticizing the present immigration laws. He said in part:

There are only two great fundamental propositions that will ever solve this problem of foreign immigration. First, scientific selection. Every man, woman and child should be examined and inspected on the other side of the ocean, long before they are allowed to put their feet aboard ship for the United States. Second, intelligent distribution. This Government should have been right in any way where these people should be separated from us. Not that we would separate families, as is being done at Ellis Island today, but that we would let it be known on the other side that so many thousands of men were needed for the wheat fields of the west, the cotton plantations of the south, the coal fields of West Virginia and Pennsylvania, the textile mills of New England, and so on. A double purpose would be served in thus helping these people, which would be done through a system of selection and a system of distribution.

The naming of Mr. Slempe as a surprise to those not in the circle of the President's closest advisers, but when that surprise had worn off, it was agreed generally that the political significance of the move was highly important. It was seen by many of the thousands of men needed for the wheat fields of the west, the cotton plantations of the south, the coal fields of West Virginia and Pennsylvania, the textile mills of New England, and so on. A double purpose would be served in thus helping these people, which would be done through a system of selection and a system of distribution.

And if three measures are necessary to solve this problem, I would add registration naturalization. America is intended for Americans, and every foreigner coming to these shores expecting to earn his living here and expecting to send funds back regularly to his home land, should be made not only to register but to become naturalized and a part of this Government.

LATIN-AMERICAN TRADE DEFENDED

Julius Klein, director of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in Boston today, said that statements given out at Williamsburg this week at the Round Table discussion and other statements appearing in the press recently, to the effect that the attitude of American exporters in Latin America during the boom period of the war, have very seriously damaged the prestige of the United States in those markets.

Continuing, he said:

There is no doubt that the exceptional opportunities for exports during the period from 1915-1919, attracted a large number of opportunists and plotters who had no serious intentions in their operations in foreign trade. Nevertheless, any statement that operations of these undesirables damaged very seriously the standing of American exporters in the Latin-American field does not seem to coincide with the actual facts and figures, all of which point very clearly toward widespread satisfaction with American merchandise and trade methods.

It is quite true that there were a large number of trade complaints against American merchandise during the post-war years, but, unfortunately, carefully checked up by the Department of Commerce, through its various commercial attaches and trade commissioners, it was clearly brought out that these complaints were almost entirely of two sources: (1) They emanated either from a quasi political hostility generated by the foreign enemies and other economic opponents and critics of the United States, who were more or less inspired by their attachment for the Central European powers; or, (2) They came from customers who had overbought and were now confronted with a falling market, promptly proceeded to cancel their orders and ignore their ob-

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free open-air park show, auspices Boston Conservation Bureau, McConnell Park, Savin Hill, 8:15. *Emerson's Lure of Oratory*: Public reading of "King Lear" by Henry Lawrence Southwick, Huntington Chambers Hall, 8:15.

Theaters
Keith's—Vanderbilt, 2. *Majestic*—"The Covered Wagon" (Film), 2:15, 8:15. Shubert—*Ted Lewis' Frolic*, 7:15. Theatricals—*The Rise of Rosy O'Toole*, 8. Wilbur—*Sally, Irene and Mary*, 8:15.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

WNA, (N.Y.)—Gospel program and music for children by Mrs. William Stewart, 8 to 11, program by The Wilbur Concert Company, Lynn.

WEAF (South Dartmouth, Mass.)—7:30, concert by male quartet, 7:30. "A Square Deal for the Farmers," 8, violin solos, 9, orchestra.

WBZ (Springfield)—7, "Farmers' Night," 7:30, children's story, 8:05, concert.

WWD (New York City)—Silent.

WJZ (New York City)—"The Adventures of Peter," 7:30, tenor and piano recital, 7:45, Review of *Reviews*, 8:15, band, 10:45, soprano recital.

WRB (Washington)—7, children's hour, 8, musical program.

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lations, which had been entered into during high prices of 1918-1920.

No more conclusive evidence of the satisfaction of Latin American merchants with American goods need be indicated than the continued amazing growth of our exports to this market. During the fiscal year 1922-23 our merchants sold \$581,000,000 worth of merchandise as against an average of \$303,000,000 per year during the period 1918-19. Our progress in the highly competitive export markets of Latin America has been even more astonishing. During the last fiscal year we sold \$290,000,000 worth of merchandise in that area as against an average of \$85,000,000 worth in 1918-19. Even taking into account advancement of prices, the Latin American market is showing a decided preference for the products of the United States.

MR. COOLIDGE WINS FAVOR BY CHOICE

**Virginian Appointed as Secretary
to President Found to Have
Commendation of Leaders**

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—President Coolidge has sent his political stock soaring by his appointment of Campbell Slempe, former representative from Virginia, as his secretary. The news of his appointment following the frank announcement yesterday from the White House of the President's stand on the majority of the important problems confronting his Administration, has caused comment in official and political quarters extremely favorable to Mr. Coolidge.

The naming of Mr. Slempe came as a surprise to those not in the circle of the President's closest advisers, but when that surprise had worn off, it was agreed generally that the political significance of the move was highly important. It was seen by many of the influence of George H. Moses, Senator from New Hampshire, who already is organizing the New England states for Mr. Coolidge in 1924.

In that connection it was recalled that Senator Moses and Mr. Slempe were associated in the 1920 campaign in rounding up delegates for General Leonard Wood. Working under the direction of Senator Moses, the task assigned to the Virginian was to bring the southern states under the Wood banner. The connections established at that time throughout the south by Mr. Slempe would prove of value in a close contest for delegates next year, it is agreed in Republican political circles. Moreover, the fact that President Coolidge has paid a compliment to the south by going there, for his secretary is considered certain to react favorably to him.

Based on Mr. Slempe's associations with party leaders in the south, it is believed by some observers here that Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, with a total of 99 votes in a Republican National Convention, might be listed as states likely to support Mr. Coolidge. That with the 87 votes of a United New England would insure Mr. Coolidge a block of 186.

The impression made by the President at his first meeting with the newspaper correspondents was one which went away more than 150 correspondents, representing the press of all the leading nations of the world, with the conviction that in Calvin Coolidge the country has a Chief Executive who is going to bulk large in the position to which that when Calvin Coolidge does take up any problem of state, he will not let go of it until he has mastered its details.

The meeting with the correspondents has helped in large measure to bring out into the light a figure that a week ago was little known to the people of the United States. The result of the turning of the spotlight on Calvin Coolidge has been one of the big surprises of recent events at the capital. Now Washington is seeing him as Frank W. Stearns, the successful Boston merchant, has known him for years, and is beginning to comprehend the qualities that enabled Mr. Stearns to predict years ago that Calvin Coolidge one day would be President of the United States. And Washington, having seen Mr. Coolidge emerge so far, would not be surprised to see him grow into one of the country's notable chief executives.

Benediction by Veteran of '70

At the conclusion of the exercises, Charles Lebon, for 50 years teacher of French in the Boston English High School, and in his boyhood a soldier in the Franco-Prussian War, pronounced the benediction. General Gouraud himself assisted M. Lebon, who is blind, to the platform.

Governor Cox entertained the General at luncheon at the Algonquin

Production of pig iron in New England soon will become a reality if the plans of interests identified with the Massachusetts Gas Companies are carried out. The project involves the erection of great blast furnaces at Everett, which will rank in importance with the large coke works and oil refineries now located in that city. An investment of between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 is contemplated.

The Mystic Iron Works, a recently organized company, has petitioned the

Massachusetts State Legislature for a

permit to erect a blast furnace at Everett.

Mr. Wilson Testifies

Herbert A. Wilson, Police Commissioner of Boston, was the first witness at today's hearing. He testified that prior to the so-called police strike of September, 1919, the policemen re-

ceived an entrance salary of \$1,000 a year and a maximum salary of \$1,400.

After the strike the salaries were in-

creased to a minimum of \$1,400 and a maximum of \$1,800 and the uniforms were purchased for the men. Mr. Wilson said the uniforms represent a value of \$193 a year.

Under examination by Mr. Vahey,

Mr. Wilson said that the men receive extra pay when detailed for duty at baseball games and other affairs.

Mr. Wilson also said that the men are entitled to a pension at 60 years of age after 25 years of service, retiring at half pay.

The elevated counsel also read into

the record the wages paid to drivers

and chauffeurs in Boston, according to

the scale drawn up by the employees' union and the truck owners. Drivers of horse-drawn vehicles varied from

\$27 for a one-horse team to \$34 for

six-horse, chauffeurs, from \$28

week for one-horse truck, to \$32 for

truck over three tons. Taxi drivers' wages were quoted at 44 4-8 cents an hour, with overtime at 55 cents; nine

hour day, 63-cent week.

"Public Word" —

Mr. Dana was on the witness stand

when the hearing closed yesterday

afternoon. He said that the added

cost to the road of one day off in

every seven with pay, demanded by

the employees, would be \$1,484,922.

which the car riders and taxayers

finally would have to pay.

The general manager said that the

maximum increase of 30 cents an hour

demanded by the employees in the

new scale of wages they have pre-

sented would amount to millions of

dollars every year. The car men now

receive a maximum pay of 61 cents

an hour on two-men cars and 69 cents

an hour on the one-man operated

cars. The 30 cents maximum increase

they now ask is to be shared proportionately by all employee members of

the union.

Mr. Dana said the average annual

wage of a Boston Elevated carman is

\$1778.59 for six and one-quarter days

a week. The average daily wage is

\$54.4. The lowest is \$4.88 and the

highest is \$6.56.

Payroll Totals \$15,240,348.30

That the payroll today amounts to

\$15,240,348.30 annually, the general

manager testified, saying that the

wages alone now amount to more than

the total operating expenses of the

road in 1918 or the year before.

He said that today the total invest-

ment of the Elevated is roughly

about \$142,000,000 of which \$53,000,000

is in stocks, \$46,000,000 in bonds and

about \$45,000,000 in municipal securi-

ties.

Mr. Dana, General Manager, Says Public Will Pay 30-

Cent-an-Hour Increase in End

At the resumed arbitration hearings

in the demand for higher wages by

the employees of the Boston Elevated

Railway Company before George L.

Mayhew, neutral arbitrator, and

James P. Vahey for the carriers and

Charles W. Mulcahy, for the company,

Edward Dana, general manager of the

road, testifying this morning at the

State House, said that if the empl-

oyees were to get the increase of 30

cents an hour, or any part of

that amount the money would have to

be taken from the funds now devoted

by the public trustees to the repayment

of the cities and towns of the money

advanced to meet the operating deficit

of the road before it paid its own way

through 10-cent car fares.

With cheap water transportation for

foreign ores, a large coke works

adjacent to the proposed blast furnaces, and with limestone deposits in

Maine, it is believed that the new

FRANCE RECOGNIZES FINANCIAL DANGER

Falling Franc Causes Bitter Denunciation of Great Britain

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 15.—Will the falling franc induce the French to change their policy? No Frenchman can be blind to the grave effect on his currency of the mere threat of separate action by England. If the two countries of the Entente drift apart, the franc may eventually go to 100 to the pound. This is realized in many quarters, and there are rather foolish articles which denounce the tyranny of the pound sterling, and declare that the pound must not be allowed to capture the hegemony of Europe. It is actually suggested that England aims at the mastery of France, by deliberately and unjustly depreciating its money.

These bitter complaints are significant, as showing that the financial danger is recognized. Obviously, it is not in the interest of anybody, England least of all, that the franc should weaken, because it means a reduction in the possibilities of trading. The question is whether French business circles, realizing the danger, will bring influence to bear on Raymond Poincaré, the Premier, and suggest some arrangement after all.

Politically, French opinion is inflexible. Conciliation would appear to be ruled out. Compromise from the Poincaré viewpoint would be as disastrous as defeat. But whether the economic viewpoint will not now push itself forward is the question, which now begins to be asked. It is significant that the leading evening papers, the Temps and the Journal de Debates instead of taking up an absolutely intransigent attitude, are suggesting that M. Poincaré should build new plan on a basis of the British as well as of the French demand. The calculations of these newspapers are not in themselves interesting. It is merely as indicating that the door is not quite closed to fresh negotiations that The Christian Science Monitor representative refers to them.

Undoubtedly however the British note has been a severe shock and there is still more bitter feeling growing in France against England. It will not be easy now to reach any kind of an accord while M. Poincaré is in power.

STEAMSHIP COMPANY DENIES SOVIET STORY

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Some difference of opinion seems to exist between the Soviet authorities and the Byron Steamship Company over the alleged

establishment of a regular steamship service between Odessa and New York, announced here this morning in a telegram from Moscow. According to the Russian story, the state steamship company has concluded an agreement with the British Byron Line, establishing a bimonthly service. The Christian Science Monitor representative, however, on approaching the Byron line in the matter, found that the officials knew nothing of this agreement.

"We have no intention of opening up any such service," said the company's secretary. "Only two of our vessels have ever been to Odessa. We have no intention of sending more unless trade warrants." The Byron concern is an Anglo-Greek company, with headquarters in London, while the State Steamship Company is to all intents and purposes a department of the Russian Government.

NEW YORK EXPOSES NEW STOCK SWINDLE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—A new stock selling swindle by which the victim exchanges his good stock for unlisted securities, and at the same time unwittingly grants the bogus sales power of attorney to sell the good stock has been exposed here by the Better Business Bureau, and investigating and protective organization. The victim is told that no collateral in cash will be required to purchase the new stock, which he is assured is to be listed in a reputable exchange at an early date. The salesman accepts "as a favor" for use as margins, the standard stock. The good securities are placed in a large blank envelope, which is sealed in the presence of the customer. The latter is asked to sign his name on the lower corner of the envelope, "merely for identification purposes." The envelopes are later slit, converting it into a single sheet of paper, and the legal form of the power of attorney is typewritten in above the signature.

SCHOOL BOARD ASKS STRIKE IMMUNITY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—With two new strikes threatening to hinder the construction of much-needed school buildings in this city, William H. Gompert, architect of the Board of Education, has issued an appeal on behalf of the Educational Department, as well as on behalf of the special committee of the Board of Estimate, of which he is a member, to exempt school work hereafter when strikes are called.

Mr. Gompert has made this appeal in order that school construction may profit by the settlement of the strike of bricklayers, since the possibility of the setting of stones, has been announced by contractors and the strike of the ironworkers, announced at the last meeting of the conference at City Hall, is already affecting the schools.

CUBAN FINANCIER APPROVES METHOD OF SPENDING LOAN

(Continued from Page 1)

ever, will much more than use up that sum after various services ear-marked under its terms are paid off. There are interior bonds, unpaid-for supplies of our railroads, which must be repaid, and other bonds, and pensions, and many other bills owed by the departments. We are just straightening all this out in Cuba now. At first I thought we would need about \$60,000,000 to do this, but after the negotiations with the U.S. we have been shifted out by a special commission. It successively turned out to be \$70,000,000 and then nearer \$75,000,000. Yes, that was a genuine economic loan and not a political loan. As it is, only 60 per cent of the claims in the department of public works are being paid, and only 30 per cent of other claims.

Getting Rich Too Fast

Admitting that money was coming slowly in Cuba to pay domestic obligations, Colonel Despaigne declared he felt that in spite of the unhappy political situation, Cuban prosperity was on solid ground. "We suffer from being too rich," he said, "that is when we get into trouble. And if we get much further in, you can be assured that American constructive help, under the Platt amendment, will be available." The victim is told that no collateral in cash will be required to purchase the new stock, which he is assured is to be listed in a reputable exchange at an early date. The salesman accepts "as a favor" for use as margins, the standard stock. The good securities are placed in a large blank envelope, which is sealed in the presence of the customer. The latter is asked to sign his name on the lower corner of the envelope, "merely for identification purposes." The envelopes are later slit, converting it into a single sheet of paper, and the legal form of the power of attorney is typewritten in above the signature.

With the present \$10,000,000 surplus, showing that the Cuban Government is better run on balance than 15 years ago, with imports exceeding

imports by three to four times, and still successfully launched at almost a war-time 4,000,000-ton crop, at a good price, slightly exceeding 4½ cents, with a population that has doubled in 25 years and is now over 3,000,000, and with a mortality rate lower than that of the United States, the expansion of prosperity in Cuba is only beginning.

Colonel Despaigne's present contribution to the national growth is a project he is helping finance, to build 25,000 miles of roads, invaluable feeders to the yet unopened wealth of the interior. The plan calls for joint control between the Government and Cuba's national associations of business men. It is a prospective partnership which may do much, as Colonel Despaigne's personal record in political life has done to show that business men, as well as politicians, must have a place in Cuba's political life.

Cuban Government Defers Action on Tarafa Railway Bill

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The Cuban Government has acceded to the request of the State Department to hold up further action on the so-called Tarafa bill for the merger of Cuban railroads, which it is alleged would confiscate millions of dollars worth of American property if carried through. With postponement of action in the Cuban Senate assured, the department officials continued their investigation of merits of the case as presented by attorneys for the opposing interests. Thus far no decision has been reached and it may be said that the State Department is marking time until one or the other of the two groups has proved its case.

The sugar interests of Cuba, representing approximately 85 per cent of American capital, in the main, are opposing the bill, on the ground that its provision for the closing of some 47 private ports would render valueless money invested in these ports and in private railroads connecting them with various sugar plantations.

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WOOD REGIME IN PHILIPPINES UPHELD BY INSTITUTE LEADER

Mr. Forbes Says Present Governor-General Is Victim of Filipino Machination—Says He Enforces Law

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 15 (Staff Correspondence)—The Administration's case in the Philippine controversy was presented this morning at the Institute of Politics, by W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor-General of the Islands. He said, in part:

The action of the American administration of the Islands has been in the main a most creditable one. Whatever pledges we had made to the Filipinos were carried out in their entirety. Not only did we send men but we started immediately training Filipinos to do the work. The Americanization of the service was one of the earlier policies announced and adhered to by succeeding administrations. By 1913, 72 per cent of the employees were Filipinos. The democratic administration proceeded much more rapidly. Some observers think too rapidly, with the Filipinos with giving the Filipinos the best chance possible to have an orderly and permanent stable Government.

It is the avowed policy of the United States, as declared by President Harding, to continue the policy of giving power to the Filipinos as rapidly as it can be done. This declaration of policy amounts to a promise to the Filipinos and I think it expresses the earnest desire of the Administration and of the American people that they have the fullest participation possible in the government. In other words, it can be done, implying a relinquishment of the sovereignty of the United States or shirking of the responsibility nor can it be held to imply that future American governors-general will fail to perform their clear duties simply because previous governors-general failed to perform his.

Immediate Unrest Traced

This issue has recently come to a head in a very unfortunate affair that has been somewhat generally exploited in the American newspapers.

A certain American officer in the islands was charged with certain offenses, and before waiting for the courts to determine his guilt, certain Filipino officials committed themselves to a demand for his removal. The matter was decided in the courts and the American was exonerated by the Filipinos.

There is good reason to believe the charges were simply framed up in order to "get" the American and his job. General Wood ordered his reinstatement. The newspapers here have announced universally that this was done by the American who was not in session. This disagreement between General Wood and the Filipinos is the culmination of sentiment which has been growing and gaining force for a long time, and I think it was inevitable. It is impossible that a man of General Wood's force and character would back and fail to exercise the power given him by law, as his predecessor had done. Recognizing that the change of administration and the advent of a Republican President undoubtedly prevented sending a different type of man to the Philippines, General Wood, with the connivance of Governor-General Harrison, enacted a number of laws calculated to lessen the power and authority of the Governor-General. As there was little chance of the chief executive being a Filipino, at least for some time, to come, it was necessary to make the secretaries of departments, who are administrative officers, responsible in large measure to the Legislature.

Council of State

A council of state was created, composed of the Governor-General, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House, the secretaries of the departments, and certain other chairmen of legislative committees appointed by Governor-General Harrison. This party had no sanction in law until after its creation, which was recognized in sundry laws passed by the Philippine Legislature. But what seems to the American mind the undesirable feature of this program lay in the fact that legislative officers, particularly the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, received a great many administrative functions usually pertaining to the executive only, such as issuing the expenditure of money, directing Government-owned enterprises, such as the railroad and certain development operations, etc. It even went so far as to make the President of the Senate the president also of the railroad.

Gen. Wood, with the wisdom, as I see it, of a thinking American, will agree, to set his face resolutely against the Government going into private business. We, of course, must play fair with the Filipino. We must live up to our promises. Our first promise is that they shall have a stable government. We must, neither be stampeded by the natural and creditable impatience of the Filipinos for early relinquishment of our authority, nor must we hold back from them the credit for their undoubted successes in some of their administrative work. We must, I think, that the Governor-General is criticized both by American and Filipinos; by the American for giving too much and by the Filipinos for giving too little. It is a sign that he is steering a safe course between two extremes, both of which would be disastrous.

American Supervision Necessary

The first generation brought up under American rule are only just beginning to take their places as legislators and administrators. Too much relinquishment of control would result inevitably in a reversion to practices which we have done our best to eradicate. In the few years in which, under democratic control, the American supervising power relinquished the vigor of its control, many of the government services

cannot impose a system of economic servitude in the modern European world without ultimately liberating forces which will adopt military means to secure expansion.

The alternative to that system of secret diplomacy, alliances, the balance of power, and the competition in armaments upon which the European political system rested before the war, are the ideas which triumphed in 1918 and which were embodied, perhaps imperceptibly, in the treaties of Versailles. I believe that if we can maintain the fundamentals of the Versailles settlement intact, Europe will move toward an appeasement, and eventually, unity, but now is the critical time.

The passions of the moment may determine the outcome, and it behoves all people who wish to avoid boozes in the future and to see prosperity restored, to give serious thought to what they can do to straighten out the tangle which finds its chief expression in the European's continuing contention that the momentous tasks which, if it is not solved, will end in a war, but which, if it is solved, will end in a freer and a more contented and a more united Europe than we have ever seen in the past.

Latin-American Claims

America in South American trade has still much to learn, in the opinion of Dr. Estanislao S. Zeballos, formerly Foreign Minister of the Argentine, who spoke last night on American's relations with Latin-American countries. He said:

During the last war, when commerce greatly increased, our traders were taken by surprise, showing their unwillingness to meet the foreign orders satisfactorily. Deficient packing, nondelivery of the goods in the season or dates agreed upon, differences in color, quality and weight of the merchandise, lack of knowledge, nonauthoritative expenses, and many other circumstances, caused serious damage to our exporters and to the Argentinian, Brazilian and Chilean importers.

In a certain moment more than 600 claims were started before the Argentine court, and many of them, the claimants are still pending. In some cases the faults of the American exporters were not so serious as to cause the refusal of the goods, considering the usual commercial tolerance, but the importers, surprised by the rise and fall in the rate of exchange, took such differences as a pretext to try to annul the orders when the operation resulted unfavorably.

The United States must be accurately informed on the economical and financial conditions of South America and of Argentina, Republic, and the very soon, one of the American delegations to the Pan-American Conference informed the Secretary of State that South American conditions for American investment were the best and unique, because there was no credit in Europe for the sister Republics. Argentina asked for a loan of \$2,500,000 in the London market, which was covered several times in the same day.

STATE GASOLINE TAX YIELD FOUND SMALL

LA CONCORDIA, N. H., Aug. 15 (Special)—The freedom and self-government of the municipalities;

Third, abolition of Central Europe as the first step toward the democratization of Europe;

Fourth, international control of transportation systems; and

Fifth, the League of Nations as the final result.

It is easy to point to defects in the treaties of peace. There were many mistakes made. But no real departure was made from these fundamentals, and especially I believe that they are essential to the reconstruction of Europe.

In addition to the withdrawal of the United States, the second cause of failure has been the great reparations illusions, the belief entertained by almost everybody that it is possible for nations to pay to other nations sums equivalent to their national losses, which it is possible for them to raise for war purposes at home. It is this illusion, which ignores the fact that there is no international currency, which has laid at the foot of all the difficulties about reparations.

Referring to the occupation of the Ruhr, which will be discussed in Thursday's open conference, Mr. Kerr mentioned it as one of several indications in Europe that the foundations on which the treaty had been built were seriously imperiled. The Bolsheviks in Russia and Fascists in Italy both stand in opposition to those fundamentals.

Ideals in Partial Eclipse

"Europe and the world—must return to the high ideals which triumphed in 1918 and went into partial eclipse behind the round of bickerings and intrigue that characterized post-war diplomacy," he said, adding:

It was inevitable, of course, after four years of the most bitter war in history, that national and international tempers should make the work of appeasement and reconstruction slow and difficult. It was slow and difficult in the United States, and it was slow and difficult in Central Europe. In my judgment the only foundations upon which a warless, a prosperous, and a united Europe can be built are the fundamentals laid down at Paris, modified perhaps in certain minor details.

If those foundations are upset—the foundations for acceptance of democracy, of political frontiers based on nationality, of limitation of armaments and of an effective European league—then it is inevitable that we shall have another general war in Europe. You cannot break down the foundation of nationality, you cannot restore autocracy, you

LABOR REQUESTS TELEPHONE INQUIRY

State A. F. of L. Turns Its Attention to Affiliations and Rates of New England Company

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 15 (Special)—A resolution calling for an investigation by the Public Utilities Commission of the service rates and affiliation of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. with the American Telephone Company, the Bell System and the Western Electric Company will be introduced today at the thirty-eighth annual state convention of the American Federation of Labor convening at the Bay State Hotel. It is understood that the resolution will be presented on behalf of the telephone operators who recently went on strike.

At this morning's session, delegates

acted favorably on a report of the

constitution committee that election of

officers be the last order of business of the convention.

Col. John F. J. Herbert of Worcester, representing the United States Veterans' Bureau, spoke on behalf of that department, pointing out the valuable assistance rendered by organized labor. A resolution was then adopted pledging co-operation to the Government in its work of restoring the injured service men.

Michael Flynn then spoke on the

Ohio plan of insurance, and during

his address severely criticized John

Kearney of Boston, former State

Secretary of Labor.

Save Freight Rates

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 15 (Special)—

Organization of a poultry shipping

association to ship broilers to the

New York market was proposed yesterday

to the New Hampshire Poultry Grow-

ers' Association by Prof. A. W. Rich-

ardson of the University of New

Hampshire poultry department.

Professor Richardson declared that

the combined shipments of the poultry

men of the State would amount to

two carloads a week and would result

in a saving in transportation alone

of from \$45,000 to \$50,000 yearly.

The commission costs would also be

greatly reduced, he declared, and the

organization, it was estimated, could

operate at an expense of about \$25,000 a year. This association would

not handle eggs which are already

handled through the State Marketing

Association.

Peter turned the pages of "Rob-

inson Crusoe" softly. The candle

shed a circle of flickering light

on his book and he read eagerly,

spelling some of the words with his

lips.

There came a tapping at the window pane. Peter glanced up and then

grinned his grin. It was Mr. Green,

his best and dearest friend, rapping at the glass and beckoning with his

can. And, in spite of Peter's deep

interest in Man Friday, he laid the

book down and went out into the twi-

light.

"Come for a walk," said Mr. Green.

"Sure," said Peter, and they struck

off down the country road.

"How about the edge of the pine

wood where the lake is at one side

and the hill in front?" asked Mr.

Green as he shortened his steps to fit Peter's.

"Fine," said Peter. They walked

on in friendly silence. Mr. Green's

can went, tap, swing, tap—tap, swing,

tap.

Though it was a summer evening,

the air was fresh and the sun, already

set, had turned the sky a pure golden

color that made Peter happy. He

turned a cartwheel and hopped,

skipped and jumped.

When they reached the edge of the

forest, they lay down on the soft,

slippery pine needles and sniffed the

good smells that came from the dark-

ness beyond. The light was growing

more and more pale. The reflections

in the lake were clear and deep as

the elderberry bushes, heavy with

fruit, hung over the edge. Peter

threw a pebble into the middle and watched the ripples widen and widen

and disappear.

"Listen," said Mr. Green softly. The

night noises had begun in the wood

behind them. A hermit thrush sang

so suddenly and so beautifully, that

Peter gasped. It sang again and flew

away. The crickets began to chirp

shrilly and the frogs answered from

the lake below. A bat swooped down

close and then flew over the hill. A

great many toads came out of their

holes and hopped briskly about in the

darkness. Night moths were fluttering

foolishly about. Their wings were

soft and lovely.

"Watch the stars," said Mr. Green.

Peter lay on his back and watched

while the stars twinkled and blazed and blazed and burned brighter, as the

sky grew dark around them.

"Going to be a fine night," said

Peter.

"It is," said his friend and struck a

match to see the time. His face looked

rosy and cheerful, like a house at night

with the lamps lit and the fire burning.

The crickets chirped steadily.

"Off the key," observed Peter.

A whippoorwill called and called.

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Poetry Revival Marks the Paris Theatrical Season

Paris, July 22

Special Correspondence

THE Paris theatrical season being definitely closed, it might be interesting to glance back at what has been done in the year 1922-23. It must be said at once that this year 1921-22 was by no means so brilliant and so interesting as the which has just ended. The outstanding feature is the great place given to "Nays in verse." It is indeed a significant fact that the Académie Française has this year awarded its grand prix to a poet.

M. François Porché—for the ensemble of his work. The Comédie-Française had not awaited the official consecration to call to itself a young author of talent. It presented last winter a play in verse of M. François Porché—"Le Chevalier de Colomé"—in which the human ideas, the human sentiments are expressed with precision and acuteness.

The list of the plays mounted by the Comédie-Française during the year has just been published. Looking over this enumeration one is struck by the strong proportion of works in verse. Out of the five pieces played for the first time two are in verse.

"Le Chevalier de Colomé" of M. François Porché and "Les Deux Trouvailles de Gallus" of Victor Hugo. Out of the five other pieces which have been mounted at the Comédie-Française after having been played elsewhere, three are in verse—"Les Fourberies de Nérine" by Théodore de Banville, "Florissé" by Théodore de Banville and "L'Influence" by Georges de Porte-Riche.

The revivals occupy the most important place and in this category the proportion of plays in verse is not quite so large. It is interesting to ascertain the return to poetry among the younger authors. Moreover the Comédie-Française has instituted the "Matinées Poétiques" which take place every Saturday afternoon and for two years have been entirely successful. It is a wrong conception of the public taste to say that it is averse to poetry. The "Matinées Poétiques" which are devoted to poem-reciting are evidence to the contrary.

The same idea has been taken up by the Théâtre de l'Odéon and by the Théâtre du Vieux-Colombier. M. Gérard has given a broad hospitality to poetry at the Odéon. He entrusted M. Paul Abram with the organization of these "Matinées Poétiques." Each matinée developed a specific idea or sentiment, or glorified the memory of a poet or a school of poetry. Thus were evoked the love of nature, childhood, youth; Joachim du Bellay, Renan, Victor Hugo, Théodore de Banville were celebrated; memories of La Pléiade, La Bohème, the Quartier Latin. L'Hotel de Rambouillet were revived. And the young poets were not forgotten.

It is as usual on the "scènes d'avant-garde" that is to be observed the real theatrical movement of the season. The Théâtre de l'Oeuvre always gives interesting spectacles—

In London Theatres

Special from Monitor Bureau

Stadium Concert Season in New York Closes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—Forty-six European and 13 American composers have been represented on the Lewisohn Stadium programs of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra this season, which ends tonight with the same "request" program that curiously enough marked last year's final concert in the si fresco series.

The six weeks' course of daily, including Sunday, entertainments staged under Willem van Hoogstraten as conductor will have brought forth, including tonight's closing event, 42 symphonic and standard programs. The 1923 attraction has been, according to the management, patronized by audiences exceeding by at least 50 per cent those of preceding years. The success of the present and past years' concerts at the big open-air auditorium on the campus of the College of the City of New York on Washington Heights has, it is said, been due to the untiring labor of Mrs. Charles S. Guggenheim, chairman, and Arthur Judson, manager of the Stadium Concerts.

The "request" program chosen for this evening from the votes of the large audiences, and which will ring down the curtain on the season, comprises Tchaikowsky's "Pathétique" symphony No. 6, Wagner's "Meistersinger" prelude, Liszt's symphonic poem "Les Préludes" and Tchaikowsky's "1812" overture. To this list of familiar works will be added Johann Strauss' "The Beautiful Blue Danube" waltzes.

In this year's stadium series 18 symphonies and three complete concertos have been played under Mr. van Hoogstraten's direction. There have been 12 guest soloists, the greater number being instrumentalists. Composers by Wagner lead with 26 performances. Tchaikowsky has been done upon 25 times, Listz 13, Johann Strauss 12 and Richard Strauss 10.

Beethoven had nine hearings; Mendelssohn, six; Brahms, Weber and Berlioz, five; Dvorák, Chabrier and Massenet, four; Handel, Grieg, Smetana, Ippolito-Ivanoff, Saint-Saëns, Sibelius, Rimsky-Korsakoff, Carl Goldmark, three; Humperdinck, Rietz, Schumann, Massenet, Bach, Schubert and Dukas, two. Composers presented once were: Glinsk, Frank, Bossi, Bemberg, Glazunov, Charpentier, Boccherini, Ponchielli, Debussy, Rossini, Korsaht, Gounod, Halévy, Gluck, Verdi, Haydn, Ravel, Saminsky and Rubinstein.

In addition to the works of the five

French and foreign, L'Atelier has valiantly conquered an enviable place in the theatrical world with plays always original. The newcomer, La Chimeres, has revealed picturesque young authors. M. Jacques Copeau, at the Vieux-Colombier, though his activity seems to have abated, is never indifferent.

It is above all in the theaters of M. Jacques Hébertot that the most happy initiatives have been taken. "Mademoiselle Bourat," by Claude Anet, suddenly attracted a huge audience to the little scene of the Comédie des Champs-Elysées. A comedy of Jules Romains was not less successful. But what will remain the great event of the season is the triumph of Pirandello with his "Six Characters in Quest of an Author." Since Bernard Shaw there had not been in Europe such a revelation. Other foreign pieces like "Lillian," though not so extraordinarily interesting, were nevertheless very curious.

The figures just published by the Assistance Publique, which levies a toll on all theatrical receipts, are eloquent. They give an occasion to verify which, during the last 12 months, were the entertainments preferred by the public. The joint takings of all the Paris places of entertainment amounted in 1922 to 267,012,110 francs, compared with 250,877,365 in 1921. Out of this total, 27,000,000 have been taken for the poor (droit des pauvres), which means 2,000,000 more than last year.

There is this year a wider difference between theaters and cinemas, which some time ago were more successful in their takings than the theaters. While the theaters produce a global sum of 107,385,058 francs (against a little over 104,000,000 last year) the cinemas only reach \$1,034,842 francs—which leaves 26,000,000 in favor of the theaters.

Taking each theater separately one is happy to see that the Opéra has returned to the first rank with 10,500,000 instead of 9,000,000 last year. The Opéra-Comique which was in the first rank last year with 9,400,000 francs has taken the same amount this year but finds itself in the second place. The Comédie-Française comes third and the Odéon fourth. The four subventioned theaters have taken in 1922, 32,045,000 francs against 25,600,000 the previous year.

After the subventioned theaters the Châtelet and the Comédie-Française come first with 4,705,645 francs. Except a few smaller theaters which have hardly reached 2,000,000 francs, all the others have taken between 2,000,000 and 4,000,000 francs.

In short, it appears that theatrical activity in Paris has never been so intense as this past season. The public becomes more "educated," more ready to accept "difficult" pieces. More and more it turns its attention to the theaters "d'avant-garde," where the theater of tomorrow is evolving. More and more it enjoys poetry and the play in verse. The theater-takings bear proof to the seriousness of French thought. Light spectacles are not run by the French public. S. H.

prize score winners, the following compositions by Americans were represented: Chadwick's "Jubilee" overture, Gilbert's "Comedy Overture on Negro Airs," Rubin Goldmark's "Samson" and MacDowell's "Indian Suite" (in part), Converse's "Mystic Trumpeter," Leopold's "Villanelle," Langley's "Immortals."

There have been 22 productions of 18 symphonies. Tchaikowsky's fourth, fifth and sixth symphonies were given twice each; Dvorák's "New World" twice; Beethoven's fifth twice, and his third, seventh and eighth symphonies once. Other single performances of symphonies were: Brahms' first, second and third, Goldmark's "Rustic Wedding," Mozart's "Jupiter," Franck's D minor, Schumann's "Spring," Schubert's in C and "Unfinished."

The three complete concertos played in the open-air series of concerts were Beethoven's "Emperor" for piano and orchestra, and Tchaikowsky's and Mendelssohn's for violin and orchestra.

Hundreds of thousands of radio listeners have heard the Philharmonic Orchestra concerts this summer broadcast on certain evenings direct from the stadium.

New York Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—The Thomasheff's Broadway Yiddish Theater, formerly New Bay Theater, on Forty-Fourth Street, West of Broadway, will open its doors again soon of Oscar M. Carter's new comedy with music, "The Three Little Business Men."

A new producing organization entitled "Unknowns," which will make a point of giving opportunities to new and untried players, announces that it will begin the presentation of plays in New York this season. It is hoped to present a new play every four weeks, and it is probable that as many as three

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MERELY A MATTER OF GOOD TASTE



Courtesy of Casson Gallery, Boston

"Green and Silver." From Painting by Felicie Waldo Howell

Boston Art Notes

SEVERAL paintings by Jean Léon Gérôme are to be seen in the United States, apart from the rather well-known canvases in art museums, that a good deal of interest centers in this "Nile in Flood," now being shown at the Casson Gallery, Boston. A bluish tonality of dawn pervades the scene, relieved by soft glints of the coming sun which suffice the heads of two small sphinxes. Many cranes, artificially disposed to give variety to the design, are walking in the shallow water. The whole work is an example of this painter's mastery of drawing and his love of beautiful surfaces. In this same show are George Inness' "Mt. Washington," painted in 1874; "Maine Cliffs in Moonlight," a handsome nocturne by Howard Russell Butler; a moonlit marine by Paul Daugherty; a brightly beach scene by W. B. Closson, and pictures by H. W. Ranger, Marie Dierle, G. H. Story, Emil Carlson and Charles Woodbury. There is also an interesting collection of old British sporting prints. Miss Felicie Waldo Howell's series of orchid pictures continue on view at this gallery throughout the summer.

The traveling section of this year's annual show at the Carnegie Institute is to be exhibited at the gallery of the Boston Art Club in January.

Motion Picture Activities

Having completed Jackie Coogan's new costume picture, "Long Live the King," Victor Schertzinger is about to start filming a picture for Metro from a story of his own.

From all reports, Douglas Fairbanks Jr. is making quite well his first major picture venture. The lad is to be starred in Richard Harding Davis' story, "The Grand Cross of the Crescent," which is to be called "Stephen Steps Out." With him in the picture are Theodore Roberts, Noah Beery, and Frank Currier.

Miss Marjorie Rambeau has left for Los Angeles to appear in "The Road Together," a drama by George Middleton.

The "A" of "A" on Broadway, on Aug. 27, includes Leo Carrillo, Malcolm Williams, John Ruthford, J. K. Hutchinson, Martha Bryan Allen and Elizabeth Patterson.

"Sabbath Zvi," by I. Zhulavsky, will be the opening attraction of Maurice Swarcz's Yiddish Art Theater this season.

Mr. Edward also plans to produce "The Hat," a play in Yiddish, as well as Andreyev's "The Seven Who Were Hanged."

London, July 31

REVELS are certainly the order of the day (or, rather, of the nights) in London theaters just now. Thus, in addition to seeing one of "The Little Minister" at the Haymarket, the public will shortly be given opportunity of renewing their acquaintance with two old-time successes in "The Prisoner of Zenda," and "Under the Red Robe."

A scheme is on foot to provide London with another theater, to be known as the Forum. The management of the Forum enterprise propose to produce plays with a minimum of expense, performances a day, one in the afternoon and one in the evening. The afternoon play is to be different from the evening one. For this theater a drama is being written by Bernard Shaw. The project is understood to have the financial support of Lord Howard de Walden.

Henry Henley, who has been interested in many theatrical ventures, and the management will be jointly undertaken by Allen Wade (long associated with Granville Barker), and Theodore Komisarjevsky, who has recently returned to London from a tour with the Theatre Guild of New York.

After many months' wanderings off the beaten track in Burma and Siam, Somerset Maugham has just returned to London with a new play ready for production, a comedy called "The Camel's Back." It has been acquired by Frank Matcham, who has a right to it, and it is to be directed by Frank Matcham.

Henry Henley, who made a film of "The Turn of the Screw," another Tarkington story. For the past several months, Henley has been making a film version of Frances Hodgson Burnett's story, "A Lady of Quality."

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STARS SOON TO MEET EACH OTHER

Sixteen Women Left in Singles Tennis Turney and 18 Pairs in Doubles

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Aug. 15 (Special)—With 15 players left in the singles and 18 pairs in the doubles, the United States women's championship lawn tennis tournament of 1923 has reached the third round of play in the former and the second round in the latter, and the leading candidates for the titles held by Mrs. F. I. Mallory of New York and Miss Helen Wills, Berkeley, and Mrs. J. B. Jessup, Wilmington, Del., are beginning to come together.

The singles match which promises to receive the most attention will bring Mrs. Mallory against Miss Mayme MacDonald of Seattle, Wash. Miss MacDonald has shown flashes of brilliant tennis and while the champion is picked to win, she will have to play up to standard in order to eliminate the Pacific Coast star.

The international players continued their victorious career in their second round matches played yesterday afternoon, many of which were played in the stadium courts of Forest Hill and at the close of the day the second round of the singles and the first round of the doubles with the exception of one match had been completed.

Miss Wills and Mrs. Mallory divided the attention among the local stars, while Miss Arthur, of the team of England, was also closely watched. Miss Bayard followed her success over Miss Martha Bayard by a straight-set victory over Miss Ceres Baker, emphasizing her great improvement over past years by defeating the former tennis star, who was her rival for the girl tennis, with a score of 6-3, 6-4.

Miss McKane simply had a good hit of exercise in disposing of Mrs. Robert Le Roy, whose chief asset is her ability to place the ball close to the side lines with accuracy, though at a slow speed. So Miss McKane simply ran for the shot and placed them where Mrs. Le Roy could not reach them. The score was 6-1, 6-0.

All the other seeded players also reached the third round, all in straight sets, though Mrs. C. Corliss had to play hard to eliminate Mrs. D. C. Miller, who pushed the English covered-court champion to extra games in the first set, and held her own in the earlier part of the second. Mrs. Miller took her stand at the service line and depended on her skill to get from all points on her service line to the net.

Miss Leslie Scharman, who had been held to a standstill in her match against Miss Edith Moore, of Montclair, who is one of the most promising of the younger players, and as a result the Boston player had to be content to win by a 6-2, 6-3 score.

The best moment of the day was the struggle between Mrs. Mallory and Miss Scharman. The latter has hitherto taken little part in national play, and is unranked; but her showing yesterday placed her well up in the list of the stars. She had sharp drives returning, but kept Mrs. Mallory at bay, though the shot was angled sharply for the corners of the service court, as well as a deep, low-swinging back-hand that frequently caught the champion out of position. Miss Scharman also frequently passed Mrs. Mallory whenever she tried to get the net game, calling forth much applause.

Service counted for little in the first set, both players breaking through several times. Mrs. Mallory won the first two games, the second being of the deuce variety, but dropped the next two to 4-2, 4-3, 4-4, 4-5, 4-6, 5-6, 5-7, 6-7, only to lose the next when Miss Scharman outpaced her for four clean placements. But the next went to Mrs. Mallory on her deep court play, giving her the set. Mrs. Mallory had service in the first game of the second set, but lost it again, giving the next by the same score, but at this point Miss Scharman once more started her deep driving with increased effectiveness, and, scoring many placements, tied the score at 4-2. Once more Mrs. Mallory forced her game ahead to 4-5, only to have the British bird with the net, the loss of only one point. At this stage not only the games, but the points were even, 22-all, but Mrs. Mallory once more fell back on her back-court play, and, depending on the errors of the younger player, took the next two games rather easily for the match. The match by points:

Junior Golf Turney Has 150 Entrants

Chicago, Aug. 15

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY golfers under 20 years of age played the qualifying round of the western junior golf championship at Wasmundson Country Club today, many of the youngsters coming from as far as the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts to compete.

Only 16 of the aspirants will remain at the end of the 18-hole qualification to compete in 18-hole match rounds through Thursday and Friday. The title now is held by Kenneth Bissell of Olympia Fields Country Club, Matteson, Ill., who is ineligible to defend his honor by reason of having attained the age of 20.

SCOTLAND DEFEATS ENGLAND AT TENNIS

EDINBURGH, Aug. 3 (Special Correspondence)—The lawn tennis contest between England and Scotland which took place recently in Edinburgh resulted in a win for the latter.

Scotland won three singles matches out of four, but lost the doubles event. A feature of the contest was Spence's success against Crawley after losing the first two sets. The summary:

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP DRAWS

Second Round

Mrs. F. L. Mallory, New York, defeated Miss Lillian Scharman, Brooklyn, 6-3,

Miss Mayme MacDonald, Seattle, defeated Mrs. M. B. Hu, Philadelphia, 6-2,

Miss Helen Hooker, Greenwich, defeated Mrs. E. Beamish, England, 6-0, 6-1.

Miss Anna Bancroft, Boston, defeated Miss Edith Moore, 6-0, 6-1.

Mrs. B. F. Stens, New York, defeated Mrs. Bronson Batchelor, New York, 6-2,

Miss Agnes Sherwood, Rye, defeated Mrs. W. M. Ellis, Washington, 6-1, 6-2.

Mrs. R. C. Clayton, England, defeated Miss Helen Wills, Berkeley, 6-0, 6-1.

Miss Ceres Baker, Orange, 6-0, 6-1.

Mrs. H. P. Falk, New York, defeated

DAVIS CUP FINAL MATCHES START TOMORROW AFTERNOON

Australia and France Meet at Longwood Cricket Club for Right to Challenge United States

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 15 (Special)—When the Australian and French tennis teams cross raquets on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club here tomorrow afternoon, the team which has proved itself to be the strongest of the four which selected the American zone of play, will be meeting the strongest of the 13 which competed in the European zone, in the final round match of the Davis Cup international championship tournament of 1923 and the right to meet the United States in the challenge match on the courts of the New England Tennis Club, Forest Hills, N. Y., next Saturday.

This is the first time in the history

of the cup that the zone system of play

has been used and it has proved very

satisfactory. France has come through

defeated Denmark in the first round

and next to Ireland by a similar

score. France has come through

defeated Norway in the second round

and next to Australia by a similar

score. France has come through

defeated Sweden in the third round

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Neither of the two teams is regarded

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TWO ADJOURNED GAMES TAKEN UP

F. J. Marshall Moves Up in American Chess Congress Championship Standing

AMERICAN CHESS CONGRESS

Won	Draw	Lost	Pts
David Janowski	6	1	6½
F. J. Marshall	4	2	5
M. A. Schapiro	4	2	5
Abraham Kupchik	4	1	4½
Oscar Chajes	5	2	5½
Arthur Santasiere	5	0	5
R. T. Black	3	2	3
A. B. Hodges	2	3	3½
W. H. Bigelow	2	2	3
Oscar Teitel	1	4	3½
Marvin Palmer	1	1	6
A. E. Santasiere	0	3	5
H. L. Johnson	1	3	4
H. R. Bigelow	1	2	5

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J., Aug. 15.—Two games which were adjourned from the eighth round are all the contests scheduled for today in the American Chess Congress which is being played at the Hotel Alameda. One of these games is most important, as it will determine the holder of first place in the championship standing. It is the game between David Janowski of Paris, champion of France, and Abraham Kupchik of New York, a former state champion. The other game is between Edward Lasker of Chicago and M. A. Schapiro, the former Columbia University champion.

This morning found F. J. Marshall, United States champion, heading the standing for the first time with 7 points to his credit. Janowski was a close second with 6½, and if he wins his adjourned game he will take the lead with 7½, while a draw will place him in a tie, and a defeat will leave Marshall alone at the top.

The Janowski-Kupchik game was easily the feature of the eighth round of play. The two masters battled for eight hours, during which time 76 moves were made. The game was adjourned for the day. Kupchik was two pawns to the good; but it looked very much as if the French champion could make it a draw. In addition to the pawn, Kupchik had a rook and a bishop, while Janowski had a rook and a bishop, the bishop being on different colored squares.

Lasker and Schapiro made 88 moves in their eight hours of play. Lasker played a regular queen's pawn opening and appeared to have the game well in hand until he made his twelfth move, when he was forced to play for two pawns. Play favored on and then the other until near adjournment for dinner, when Schapiro was forced to return the piece for two pawns. This gave Lasker the advantage in position, but Schapiro surprised the Chicago expert and when the game was adjourned for the day a draw seemed most likely. Lasker had four pawns and a bishop, while Janowski had a rook and a knight, the bishop being on different colored squares.

Marshall defeated R. T. Black of Syracuse in one of the shortest games played yesterday, when he won in 24 moves. He also defeated H. R. Bigelow of New York, 24 moves. The former Harvard University player, defeated Marvin Palmer, Toledo, in 80 moves. Morrison played the white pieces against a Caro Kann defense, while Bigelow played the white against a Sicilian defense. The summary:

AMERICAN CHESS CONGRESS

Eighth Round
F. J. Marshall, New York, defeated R. T. Black, Syracuse, in 24 moves.
H. R. Bigelow, New York, defeated Marvin Palmer, Toledo, in 80 moves.
Oscar Chajes, New York, defeated Vladimir Soumar, New York, in 58 moves.
J. H. Morrison, Toronto, defeated A. E. Santasiere, New York, in 58 moves.
Oscar Teitel, New York, defeated A. B. Hodges, New York, in 24 moves.
Edward Lasker, Chicago, and M. A. Schapiro, New York, adjourned after 68 moves.

Abraham Kupchik, New York, and David Janowski, Paris, adjourned after 76 moves.

PROPOSED PURCHASE BY CLUB IS UPHELD

Samuel C. Bennett, who was appointed by Judge McLaughlin of the Superior Court to hear the merits of the controversy among members of the Country Club of Brookline as to the proposed purchase of 35 acres of land from Alfred Douglas for the enlarging of the grounds of the club, has reported that the executive committee of the club which called a special meeting for July 23, acted in good faith and within the provisions of the constitution of the club.

As to the necessity for more land Mr. Bennett says it is a matter of opinion whether more land is needed for the golf course or tennis courts. The purchase of the land of Mr. Douglas for \$100,000 was urged, Mr. Bennett finds, by a real estate agent and a member of the club, who, acting for the owner, believed that if the sale were not completed by Aug. 1, the opportunity then offered would be lost. The secretary in sending a notice of the special meeting, Mr. Bennett says, was justified in his belief that the executive committee favored the purchase as eight of the twelve members of that committee so voted.

WOMEN VOTE TO STRIKE
A unanimous vote for a general strike of the 700 waterproof garment workers employed in Boston was polled at a meeting of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union No. 7 held yesterday afternoon in Fane Memorial Hall, a general strike committee appointed to set a date for the walkout. The securing of a minimum wage which would at the same time be a living wage and the abolition of the practice on the part of employers of sending out work to be done in homes of "outsiders" while regular employees are idle are the objectives sought by the union members.

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MAINE TO HAVE AVIATION MEET

Old Orchard Beach Legion Post Plans Three-Day Event

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Me., Aug. 15 (Special)—An aviation meet, an innovation for the Pine Tree State, and one of the first to be held in this section of New England, is scheduled to be held here Aug. 24, 25 and 26, under the auspices of C. Fayette Staples Post, American Legion. Supt. of the State Department of the American Legion has been given the local arrangements, and the meet will be held under the rules and regulations laid down by the National Legionary Association, with Porter Adams, vice-president of the New England district, as supervisor.

Notables of the flying world, including famous aces, are expected to participate, and it is expected that more than 50 airplanes of various types, including a dirigible, will be among the attractions. Frederick Hale, Senator from Maine, in response to a request from Commander W. W. Harmon of the local legion post, is endeavoring to have Army and Navy airplanes assigned to the meet. Special designation will be given to each of the three days. One will be known as Governor's Day, and the chief executive of each New England State has been invited.

The inter-city races, which will take the aircraft into Lewiston and Auburn, Waterville, Augusta, Bangor and other points in the State, will be another of the state-wide features of the program. An aviation ball and other society events; a tag day, military festival and beach events will be attractions. It will be a large undertaking for the legionnaires here, but it is indorsed and supported by the Old Orchard Board of Trade and other civic and fraternal organizations. Harry M. Jones, aviator, is directing the meet for the legion.

GIRL LAW STUDENTS MAKING HIGH MARKS

Examination of the records of the freshman class in the school of law of Northeastern University has resulted in the discovery that woman students, who were admitted for the first time last year, not only attained high rank as students in law, but in many cases surpassed the work of the men. Everett A. Churchill, dean of the school, has found that the women obtained an average of 77 per cent in their studies, whereas the percentage necessary for passing is 60 per cent.

Miss Frances Kameran, with 90 per cent, obtained the highest grade for women, which Mr. Churchill says is particularly commendable in view of the fact that only seven men in the past 26 years have averaged 90 per cent or better for the full four-year course at the school. The cum laude grade at the school is 85 per cent. Five women during the last year averaged 85 per cent or better in their studies. The average for the freshman class the past year, both men and women, was 71 per cent. Fifteen women had an average better than 71, while only four had an average lower than 71.

CONNECTICUT FAVORS STRICT FLYING RULES

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 15 (AP)—Stricter regulation of aviation in Connecticut in the interest of public safety was decided upon at a conference last night of the State Motor Vehicles, Highway and Police Department heads with the State aviation inspection corps. Every State policeman will be instructed within the next few days to require any aviators landing within their patrols to give sufficient evidence that he has permission of the State to operate his airship over Connecticut.

Stunt flying over cities, athletic fields, fair grounds or other places where crowds congregate, will be made cause for prompt arrest and revocation of licenses. Operators in charge of passenger-carrying planes will be subjected to rigid examination, and their planes will be carefully inspected in all details before being allowed to take off. These examinations will be made by the aviation inspectors, all of whom are former army pilots.

ROOM SOUGHT FOR COURT

Sessions of the Middlesex County district court will be held in the Church of the Ascension building, which stands opposite the court house at the corner of Thorne Street and East Cambridge, if the county commissioners complete arrangements which they have been given by the parish trustees. The commissioners find it necessary to provide temporary accommodations until after an extension to the courthouse can be built.

SCHOOL NAMED FOR MR. HARDING

REVERE, Mass., Aug. 15 (Special)—The new high school under construction in this city, which will cost \$1,250,000, will be named the Warren G. Harding High School. The Board of Aldermen also voted to rename other school buildings in honor of former notable citizens.

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CO-OPERATION HELD VITAL TO FARMERS

Farm Bureau Officer Calls for Modern Methods and Up-to-Date Business Ideas

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 15 (Special)—Addressing a gathering of 2000 farmers at the joint outing of the Hampden County Improvement League, Hampden County Farm Bureau and Springfield Pomona Grange, at Riverdale Park yesterday afternoon, Dr. W. H. Walker of California, vice-president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, urged co-operation as a means of aiding the farmer. This idea must be applied, he said, not only among interests of a particular locality where agricultural prosperity is vital, but among all sections of the country.

He said he had no radical complaint to make against the industries for their systems of organization, but instead would counsel the use of similar methods for the advancement of farming.

The farmer must be allowed the same rights and opportunities as men in other lines of business, he said, if our institutions are to be kept sound. He declared the individual system of dealing would get the farmer nowhere, and he urged his hearers to take advantage of recent legislation like the rural credit and warehouse provisions.

Dr. Walker declared that the agricultural problems of New England could not be solved effectively by the introduction of alien farmers operating according to reduced standards of living, but by the application of modern methods of reclaiming and fertilizing the land, augmented by up-to-date business ideas.

SHIPPIERS OPPOSE CUBAN MEASURE

Pending Bill Would Concentrate Products at Main Ports

Interest is increasing among steamship lines operating between Boston, New York and Cuba, in a bill now before the Cuban Congress, which seeks to concentrate the exports of Cuba at its main ports from the declared standpoint of economy in rail line operation.

Those in close touch with the situation point out that the bill, if passed, will impose what is said to be prohibitive tax on the port or outer ports of Cuba. Many of these ports, particularly those in Nipe Bay, in the vicinity of Antilla, have been developed largely by private American capital.

The steamship companies that carry products of Cuba obviously are most affected, including the United Fruit Company, Munson Line, Ward Line, Atlantic Navigation Corporation and the American & Cuban Steamship Line.

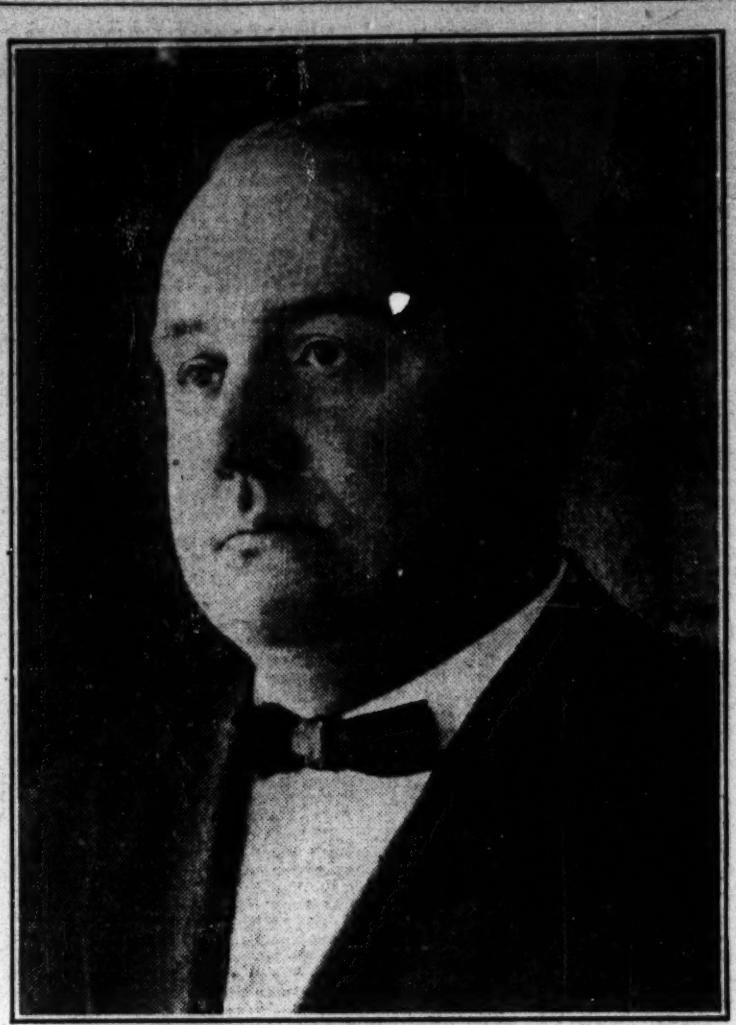
The strongest opposition to the bill is from Americans who have financial interests in Cuba. Among the smaller ports of Cuba that would be affected is Preston, where United Fruit Company steamers load sugar and Mayari, a suburb developed by a subsidiary of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. Tarifa, a suburb of Nuevitas and Cubanias and Maricopa, are also involved.

A steamship man of high authority said that if the bill, if passed, will mean congestion at the main ports, a slowing up of dispatch of steamers and an increased cost of the product handled, which eventually would have to be borne by the ultimate consumer.

BOMBING PLANES' ROUTE

Twenty-one Martin bombing planes will fly from Langley Field, Va., to Bangor, Me., Monday morning, the only stop being made at Mitchel Field, L. I. Capt. Edwin B. Lyon, in charge of army aviation in New England, has announced. The air fleet will probably land at Boston, N. E., on Tuesday, five of the bombers will go to Bangor, three to Old Orchard Beach, three to York Beach, one to Rye Beach, one to Brunswick, Me., and five to Hartford, Conn.

Contemplated new work reported during the month amounted to \$634-



Charles A. McCulloch

FROM newsboy to millionaire is not a journey that is made so often that it has become commonplace even in this land of rapid fortune-making. Charles A. McCulloch of Chicago, president of the Parmelee Company, vice-president of the Chicago Yellow Cab Company and the Yellow Cab Manufacturing Company, treasurer of the John R. Thompson Company, and a director of the Chicago Motor Coach Company, is one who enjoys the distinction of having made the stride.

Mr. McCulloch is an important figure in the transportation field of Chicago, in which city he was reared. The Parmelee company has a virtual monopoly of the inter-railroad transfer business. The Yellow Cab Company, with 2000 taxis in service and working toward 2500, has standardized the business and made itself a model for similar enterprises in other large cities.

The Motor Coach Company, of which he was one of the original promoters, is covering the city with a network of bus lines on which 650 coaches will travel. In addition, the Thompson company is one of the leading chain restaurant and grocery store systems of the country, with nearly 200 establishments in the east, west and south.

As a small boy Mr. McCulloch conducted a newspaper stand on the corner where stands The Rookery, in the heart of the financial district. Now he frequents the same locality, but as a man of large interests and many friends. As a young man he was circulator for a newspaper and later entered the transportation business, in which his success was made. He has a genial personality and is popular in a wide circle of business and political associates. His two outstanding characteristics are frankness and loyalty.

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A steamship

MIDSUMMER DULLNESS IN WOOL TRADE

No Expectations of Renewed Buying Until September
Foreign Markets Steady

Buying of wool in the Boston market continues in a very moderate manner. The usual midsummer dullness seems to have settled upon the market and the wool trade is rather convinced that manufacturers are likely to remain out of the market during the rest of this month. There is a fairly general belief, however, that September will see interest revived on the part of the manufacturers. In substantiation of this belief one topmaker states that in looking back over his books for the last 10 years he has found it to have been invariably the rule that the lightweight season did not really get under way until the latter half of September and that during those two weeks he did more business, as a rule, than he did during the entire three months preceding.

Respite Expected

It is only reasonable to suppose that there should be some respite from the activity in the goods market which has been very heavy during the last two seasons. With some of the larger mills having heavy deliveries still to make against heavyweight orders, it is hardly to be expected that the clothing trade is likely to order either early or heavily in the current lightweight season.

The later openings which have been made show no particular change from those which were made earlier in men's wear fabrics still ruling slow of sale, although the fancy lines have attracted the buyers more than the staple lines. The eagerness of the buyers of women's wear lines, however, has been the surprise of the lightweight openings and the trade is hopeful that this is indicative of greater buying power than has been conceded to the market and that later this buying power may be seen in operation in the men's wear market.

Some Western Buying

Some buying in the west again by eastern dealers is reported during the last week, one Philadelphia house being reported active in Oregon, and a leading Boston house is understood to have been taking some wool in Montana. These sales evidently have not been heavy, but are understood to have been made on a basis of around 40 cents, one fair-sized clip of medium wool having been sold at 39 cents.

For the most part, however, the west has been quiet, and the bulk of the wool moved has been on consignment. Western consignments, if made in the volume in which they have been made this year, are regarded as a factor of weakness, rather than of strength, but this year the growth seems to be in a rather better position to hold their wool than they usually have been in previous years when consignments were made. The wool trade here looks to see little weakness develop in the market as a consequence of the heavy consignments which have been made.

Foreign Markets Steady

Foreign markets are reported generally steady again this week, although some hesitation has been apparent on account of the depreciation of the franc. The trade counts on the purchasing ability of the continent to keep prices firm at the opening of the next London series, which is scheduled to begin Sept. 4, with an offering of 220,000 bales, to be offered in 19 selling days over a period of four weeks. This offering is sufficiently large to afford a good test of the market. Should the underlying political conditions on the continent become more unsettled, however, as a result of the Ruhr situation, it might result in grave consequences at London.

Colonial wool sales have been fixed for the rest of the year in England, as follows: London, Sept. 4; Liverpool, Oct. 4 and 5; Hull, Oct. 12; London, Oct. 23; Liverpool, Nov. 29 and 30; London, Dec. 4. These new dates have been necessitated through the cancellation of sales at the minor points and the discontinuance of the London sales on July 9.

In the foreign primary markets there has been little change during the last week. The sheep are recovering in Australia from the effects of the long continued drought, but the clip, of course, is showing its effects to a remarkable degree, early samples received in London bearing the earmarks of the drought in most noticeable manner.

Limited Current Business

Sales in the American market during the last week have been rather limited in volume and number. There has been more demand for the finer qualities than for the medium and low.

Some sales of fine and fine medium French combing territory wools in the original bags have been made at \$1.20 @ 1.25, although the choicer full 12-months' wools of the Texas type and the better territory wools are held at \$1.30 @ 1.35, clean basis.

A little halfblood territory combing has been sold at \$1.20, clean basis, and some three-eighths coming at \$1.03 @ 1.05 for fairly good wool. Ohio dealers in shirtings about 60 per cent have been sold at 54 @ 56 cents; halfblood combing (shirtings 54 per cent) at 55 cents and three-eighths (shirking 48 per cent) at 54 cents. Scoured wools have been rather inactive but steady. Some inquiry for Argentine fours and fives is reported again at about 22 cents for the higher and 18 cents for the lower grade. Nolls are in rather better position, with fine single combed clears quotable at 75 @ 80 cents.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

First week Aug.	1923	1922	1923	1922
First week Aug.	1923	1922	1923	1922
From Jan. 1	11,570,555	11,571,575	11,570,555	11,571,575
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS				
1923	Increase			
First week Aug.	9,571,545	9,571,545	9,571,545	9,571,545
From Jan. 1	9,571,525	9,571,515	9,571,525	9,571,515
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO				
1923	Increase			
First week Aug.	11,572,594	11,571,445	11,572,594	11,571,445
From Jan. 1	11,572,574	11,571,425	11,572,574	11,571,425

*Decrease.

WHEAT MARKET MOVES UPWARD ON CROP OUTLOOK

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—With the Government report this afternoon expected to be "bullish," wheat averaged a little higher in price today during the early dealings. Opening prices, which ranged from 4c off to 4c up, with September 99 1/2 @ 99 1/2c and December \$1.03 1/2 @ 1.03 1/2c, were followed by slight gains all around.

Favorable crop reports from the surplus-producing states eased the corn market. After opening unchanged to 4c off, December 37 1/2c, but later holding about yesterday's finish.

Higher quotations on hogs tended to lift provisions.

ARMOUR & CO. ISSUES REPORT

Net Profits, After Preferred Stock Dividend, Equal to 73 Cents a Share on Common

It is only reasonable to suppose that there should be some respite from the activity in the goods market which has been very heavy during the last two seasons. With some of the larger mills having heavy deliveries still to make against heavyweight orders, it is hardly to be expected that the clothing trade is likely to order either early or heavily in the current lightweight season.

The later openings which have been made show no particular change from those which were made earlier in men's wear fabrics still ruling slow of sale, although the fancy lines have attracted the buyers more than the staple lines. The eagerness of the buyers of women's wear lines, however, has been the surprise of the lightweight openings and the trade is hopeful that this is indicative of greater buying power than has been conceded to the market and that later this buying power may be seen in operation in the men's wear market.

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Sales Volume Expands

"It is significant that the volume of sales during the six months' period of the combined Armour and Morris businesses exceeds the combined volume of the two businesses for the corresponding period of 1922 by over 10 per cent.

"While the time which has elapsed since the Morris purchase has not been sufficient to reflect to any great extent the economies ultimately expected therefrom, the results which have been realized in this direction confirm our estimate that approximately \$10,000,000 annually would be saved when full co-ordination of administration and operation had been effected.

"The present situation in the industry is satisfactory, and with our inventories written down to a low basis we have ahead of us the six months of the year which, in the past, have been the more profitable."

Armour & Co. of Delaware, a subsidiary of Armour & Co. of Illinois, on June 30, shows cash on hand amounting to \$24,978,922, current assets of \$31,445,462, and current liabilities of \$53,618,101.

President White also says in the report: "The consolidated balance sheet of company and subsidiaries as of Dec. 31, 1922, published in April, did not include the figures of Morris & Co. Since the purchase on March 28, public accountants have been engaged in a thorough audit of Morris & Co. business and figures as of March 31, 1923, and we are now in receipt of their report.

"Accordingly we publish a completely consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 1923, of Armour & Co. and its subsidiaries. The Morris figures in this balance sheet are the audited figures of March 31, 1923, extended to June 30."

VICKERS, LTD., DIVIDENDS

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The directors of Vickers, Ltd., announced that the following dividends for the year ended June 30, 1923, will be paid to holders of the preferred stock and preference shares: 2 1/2 per cent on the 6 per cent preferred stock, 2 1/2 per cent on the 6 per cent preference shares and 2 1/2 per cent on the cumulative preference shares.

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PRIMARY COTTON GOODS MARKETS MOVING UPWARD

Advance in Raw Product Sends Print Cloth Higher—Fall River Sales Larger

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 14 (Special)—A flurry of gray goods buying by distributors of print cloths lent zest to the primary cotton goods market during the last week, and was attributed directly to the sharp rise in raw cotton prices following the first of the weather scares with regard to the new crop. Some such development in the raw cotton market usually comes about this time every year and the reports indicate usually that there is to be very little cotton harvested. Mill men have not been particularly disturbed over the prospects for raw material supplies, and some of the shrewd buyers of gray goods have also refused to be stampeded into the market for goods.

The rise in cotton, however, was extremely disconcerting to many of the large users of cotton goods who have been letting their stocks of goods get perilously near the exhaustion point, and some, knowing the heavy curtailment of production by the mills and the absence of any large accumulations of spots, thought it wise to cover their immediate needs before closing prices go higher. Accordingly, the market saw some volume trading which was sufficient to send the price an eighth to a quarter of a cent higher on several of the standard contracts.

Mills Demanding Premium
For the first time there was firm bidding for late fall deliveries and considerable forward goods could have been sold if the mills had been willing to accept current spot prices for such future business. As a rule, however, they refused to sell into the last three months of the year except at a premium over quick goods and in some cases were able to get it.

Inquiry for standard 38 1/2 inch 64x60s grew rather brisk at times. Heavy buying early in the week sent the price from 8 1/2 to 8 3/4 cents, while at the very end of the week with cotton up an additional cent in price 8 3/4 cents was the best that could be done except for occasional spot lots at 8 1/2. Other prices went up in proportion, there being active trading in 68x72s, which climbed from 10 1/4 cents to a premium over 10 cents and also in 60x48s at 7 1/2 and later at 7 3/4 cents. Four yard 80 squares sold at 11 1/2 and at 11 3/4 cents and 4.25 yard 72x76 at 10 and at 11 1/2 cents and 4.25 yard 72x76 at 11 cents.

Fall River Sales Increase

values, but spinners found but little bidding to really test out the market.

There are many who regard the improvement as an indication that the corner has been turned and they are predicting a gradual broadening of business during the last half of August and first part of September.

MEXICAN SEABOARD OIL CO. PASSES ITS QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The Mexican Seaboard Oil Company directors voted to pass the 50 cents quarterly dividend.

For the quarter ended June 30, the company reports a deficit of \$21,355 after interest but before depletion, compared with a deficit of \$41,597 for the quarter ended March 31, 1923.

The statement issued following the meeting said that on Aug. 8 quick assets of the Mexican Seaboard Oil and International Petroleum Company exceeded accounts payable and accrued interest by more than \$4,200,000. Light oil production, including royalty oil, amounted to 2,208,337 barrels and heavy oil was 1,053,630 in the first seven months of 1923. It was added that the company recently completed producing wells in hitherto undeveloped areas in San Miguel, Santa Seaboard, Tanciluca, western Totocet.

With the exception of the latter area, production from the new district is not included in the production given above, as wells have not been connected with pipe lines.

In order to increase production in the districts and in Cacallito the company has planned or in progress 36 new wells.

Although the company's current position and prospects, the statement says, "would justify continuance of dividends at the rate hitherto paid," the directors determined to pass the dividend which would ordinarily be declared at this time. The directors believe such action is in the interest of the company and the stockholders in view of increased drilling programs and to enable the company to provide additional facilities for transportation of oil."

The statement added that 31 of 36 wells planned are in fields in which producing wells have been brought in during the last year.

CHINO COPPER'S QUARTER

The report of Chino Copper Company for the three months ended June 30, 1923, shows a surplus of \$1,025,000, equivalent to 28 cents a share on the 3,600,000 shares. This compares with a total deficit in the second quarter of 1922 of \$126,180.

IRREGULARITY IN LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Dollar securities

were stronger on the stock exchange

today on improvement in the New York market on Tuesday. Gilt-edge issues were lower.

Oils hardened. Royal Dutch sold at 23 1/2, Shell Transport at 3 1/2 and Mexican Eagle at 1 1/2.

The rubber issues were easier. Home

raffia steader and Argentine rails firm.

French loans were firm on improvement in the franc.

Kaffirs were mixed. Industrials on

the whole were generally firm. Rio

Tinto was quoted at 35 and Hudson's

Bay at 5 1/2.

In the main the markets were

irregular

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Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions as presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Facts Concerning
the Medical Record

To the Editor of The Christian Science
Monitor:

A letter headed "A Correction," signed "A. R. Elliott Publishing Co.," and printed in The Christian Science Monitor on July 25, 1923, is grossly misleading.

The Elliott letter complains of statements made by me in an article on "Medical Politics," in which I briefly alluded to the passing of the Medical Record. It conveys the impression that my statements are erroneous. Here are the facts:

The final issue of the Medical Record as of the date of April 22, 1922, just previous to its discontinuance, an action charging libel and demanding \$15,000 damages was brought against William Wood & Co., its publishers. The plaintiff in this action was associated with one of the contributors to the columns of the Elliott medical publication, and this contributor has long been identified with the machinations of a clique of medical politicians—the proof of which is overwhelming and incontrovertible.

I reiterate and am ready to substantiate my statements that the Medical Record was discontinued under circumstances notoriously peculiar and that its elimination, following closely upon methods plainly terroristic, constitutes a serious blow to independent medical journalism.

ASA MATTHIEU.
New York, Aug. 8, 1923.

The Danger Point in the Balkans

To the Editor of The Christian Science
Monitor:

In your paper of July 30 I noticed an editorial under the title "The Danger Point in the Balkans." You are expressing your opinion that "The point of the Balkan danger is Serbia." It seems to me that you have your grounds for this opinion on the statement "Serbian statesmen, as well as the man on the street, are suffering from the obsession that the nations included in Jugoslavia were placed there, not as partners, but to be dominated by Serbia." and the information that "Serbia is suffering from a state of mind," expressed in the phrase "Greater Serbia." You speak of "a small and less cultured minority ruling a large and more highly cultured majority by the power of the bayonet," and conclude for us "All the ominous portents now visible in Jugoslavia could have been avoided if Serbia had concealed its position in the grouping of sister nations as a partner instead of a master."

Judging from the article, I think you have been misinformed, and as the editor is a man of good will, I have always been writing impartially upon such matters. I am sure that you will be glad to publish the following facts:

Serbia and Montenegro—two independent Serbian states—separated politically, but not spiritually until the Balkan War, had all the opportunity to create a "Greater Serbia" after the World War. But to satisfy the brothers, the Croatians and Slovenes, who after the central powers were crushed, proclaimed their union with Serbia, we even broadly included the names of the countries in the title of our Government, which, for the time being, became the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, and placed them as partners and brothers with equal rights in our united kingdom.

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VANCOUVER, Aug. 2 (Special Correspondence) According to statement of the Board of Trade the industrial pay roll of the province will be about \$100,000,000, or the same as last year. The number of Oriental employees in industrial establishments is decreasing.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Downfall of Russia

My Mission to Russia

To the Western mind, unversed in the peculiar character of the Slav, the causes of the Russian Revolution must necessarily be obscure and mysterious. In order to understand it in some measure, we must see it through the eyes of trained observers, who, having been on the spot at the time, can translate for us the meaning of the events they witnessed. Of such observers, Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador in Russia until January, 1918, must be held among those most highly qualified.

His pages form not only a chronicle, but a grammar, if the term may be used, of the forces which were sweeping through Russia at the outbreak of the war. Petrograd stood at the junction of two currents, whose meeting must inevitably cause storm and havoc. The first was a flowing in from the west, through that "window into Europe" which Peter the Great had built to illuminate his vast Empire. The second was the new and far more powerful current of Russian self-consciousness, both in Moscow and the East, and intolerant of all that savored of Teutonism and the repression of the Slav. And at the outbreak of the storm, Petrograd, its natural focus, was left without guidance. The Tsar and the court, the traditional leaders of Russia, withdrawn at Tsarskoe Selo in a sort of theoretical abstraction, hesitated before the decisive step which should land them definitely and without question at the head of one or other of the opposing currents.

Russian National Consciousness

There was no doubt from the first which would prevail. Russian national

consciousness had been a reality since the Russo-Japanese War. But it was still, despite the force behind it, more in the nature of a rapidly rising flood than a powerful stream flowing towards some clearly defined end. It needed a strong man to direct it into an unobstructed channel, upon which the ship of state might ride to a new prosperity. But no strong man came upon the scene. The Tsar and his advisers, fearful of the course the stream might take, unless directed by their own hands, endeavored to confine it within the narrow and outward course of autocracy and were inevitably carried away in the attempt. With the bursting of the dam, it was perhaps already too late; at all events, the desperate attempt of amateur engineers to control the growing waters merely increased the extent of the disaster. The flood, commanded at first of a pure, if misdirected, patriotism and national spirit, became corrupted by the exertions of those who tried to divert it into their own selfish channels. It became no more a power working for the good of Russia, but a spent and stagnant lake. What we understand as Bolshevism followed naturally. Russia, leaderless, her first great effort at an end and wasted, fell in her weariness under the influence of those who promised what they could never perform. She desired rest; they gave her certainly with one hand a cessation of external war, but with the other they inflicted internal strife which involved even more certain ruin.

Of this period Sir George Buchanan draws a wonderfully interesting picture, using the pencil of one who, by his training, is competent to trace not only events themselves, but also the causes which underlie them.

Aspects of Nature

Untroubled Ways

By H. J. Massingham. Untroubled Ways, 6d. n.t. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

Beauty is the theme pervading these Untroubled Ways, be they over heath-land, fens, along, ragged shore, or do we step softly among those best loved "flowers that grow in soil more personal and intimate than the soils with other flowers more fair." It is in such places we find the source of the music, as we follow in some of these ways less trodden, footsteps of thought, quiet paths of melody, though it be on sea-beaten shore of our north-east country.

The first of the "Portraits" drawn for us, is that of the late W. H. Hudson. Schiller asks, while speaking of Nature: "What is it that can give these objects a claim to our love? It is not the objects in themselves; it is an idea represented by them." Look upon these lines portraying a friend, lines with a sweep like eagle in the Zoological Garden—noble, melancholy, remote, as though his thought migrated far beyond the "great west" out to the sun-like Argentine pampas, misted with the feathery plumes of the pampas grass." Among those other flowers fair, we are turned to look upon graces of character which, allied to nobility, Mr. Massingham draws from his ideal of the eagle and the linnet. It is in such portrayal we catch more than a glimpse of the writer's attitude as he treads with soft gladness the less frequented way.

Those who care for creatures, whatever be their form, will be grateful to

Mr. Massingham for his view of a Zoological Garden. Here, as throughout the pages, honesty and grace take hands and as ever hold a charm. Plain words are not failing where Mr. Massingham feels there is a lack of awkwardness to those rights which are due the animal kingdom; nor does he refrain from a just criticism of the exploitation of this kingdom.

As one looks upon the last of the Portraits, "Swallows," one lingers over some of the lines. Their curving flight is likened to an undulating passage of thought, with color and scents of fragrance.

"Adventures"—the second grouping lead us to the nurseries of the north-eastern Norfolk coast, with its salty marshes, the gathering ground of thousands of shore loving birds; to the quiet woodlands and heaths of Surrey, the skirtings of its ponds in April to meet the early migrants; back to the red bed of the Broads; and here, at the close of a day, we see stars in marshes, and after rest; a picture decked with sound, movement and music.

In October days we can watch the bullockies "gently drive their way in sweeping arcs along the hedgerows" or in June adventure among the feathered seafarers of the Farne Islands, off Northumbria; or saunter about the Penn Ponds of our home park at Richmond, under its oaks and beeches.

As with birds so with men, for Mr. Massingham has the gift of seeing individual beauty. Naturally, imperially, we are led to appreciate and value character; those traits which inspire to better things, to unselfishness.

A Great Colonial Statesman

Alfred Deakin: A Sketch

By Walter Murdoch. Constable & Co. £1. net.

It is the custom of biographers, often with good-natured insincerity, to flatten the memory of departed politicians with these and similar sentiments, it is evident that, in the case of Alfred Deakin, such favorable judgments were richly merited. To Deakin a political problem was a matter to be judged always on its intrinsic merits, never in the measure of its relation to the prejudices of this or that political party. He was generally recognized by his contemporaries as a man who upon all occasions could be trusted to rise, in his country's interests, superior to party ties, and it would be hard to recall the name of a single statesman whose public actions were so entirely unhampered by personal ambition or party motive.

Mr. Murdoch has clearly done his best to present a fair and critical picture of the Australian statesman; and, if he appears at times to eulogize unduly, it must be remembered that Deakin was a man who, despite his remarkable political successes and the power and vigor of his fighting qualities, roused singularly little personal

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ment, has made him vivid again before our eyes.

Since Deakin's life was almost wholly devoted to politics, this method of treatment has made it inevitable that the political events of his time should be reviewed in some detail. A large proportion of the book is devoted to the story of the making of the federation and the launching of the Commonwealth—events in which Deakin played a leading part, whilst the politics of Victoria in the eighties and nineties are dealt with at considerable length. At the same time, the author has been careful to show how Deakin's singular abilities, and the experiences of his earlier years, helped to qualify and equip him for the important part he was destined to play in his country's service.

Operas of Two Countries

Richard Wagner:

His Life and Dramas

By W. J. Henderson: New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.

The Russian Opera

By Ross New-

mark: New York:

E. P. Dutton & Co.

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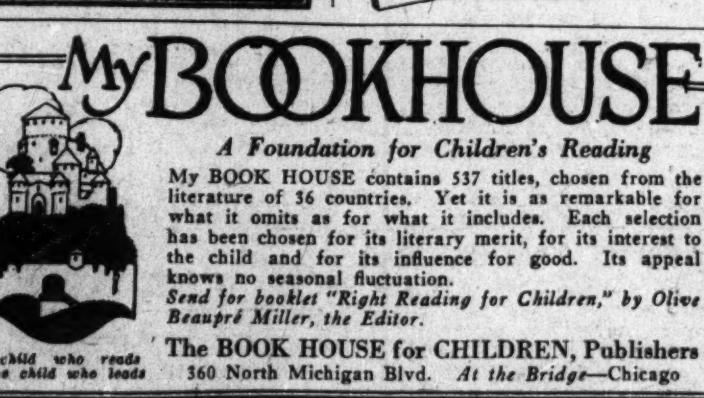
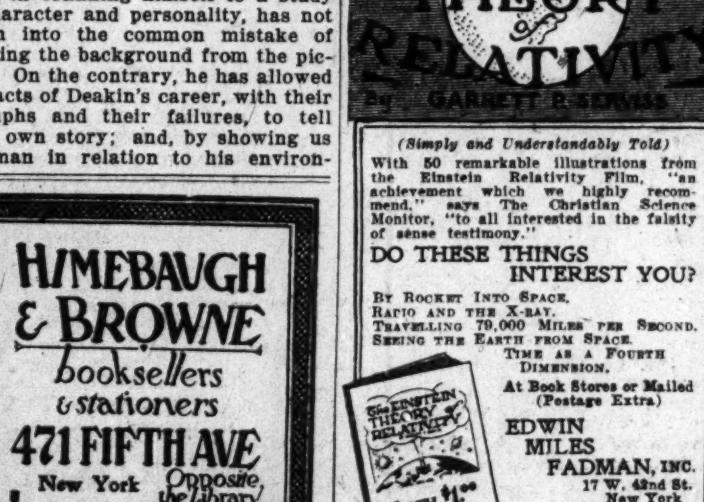
study of the man himself; a particularly satisfying discussion of the theories behind the music and of the sources whence Wagner drew his material, always to alter it with a personal contribution. The analysis of the music dramas themselves is permeated with Mr. Henderson's fundamental critical motto that the music by itself is not enough—the auditor must know the story—must know the words that the music is energizing with its emotional suggestiveness. One may not agree with him when he likens Wagner's dramatic accomplishment to that of Aeschylus, but the basic notion at the bottom of this comparison is perfectly valid. Wagner, in his reform of the modern opera, went back, in a sense, to the great Greeks; his employment of the Teutonic myth in the service of the national soul is comparable to the practice of the Greek dramatists. Perhaps Henderson emphasizes too greatly the ethical structure of the Wagnerian libretti; who cares for his philosophical speculations, once they have served their most important purpose by initiating in him the potent musical impulse? This the author, at bottom, surely feels, for at the end of his book he declares that one may with "perfect security throw aside all study of the thematic catalogues and abandon himself to the dramatic influence of the music." There is the chief point, and though he says it of "Parisal" one may say it for all of the master's works. Never should textual allegiance interfere with a patina of intellectual haziness between the music drama and the hearer. Wagner was the first to insist upon the immediacy of his music's appeal. Mr. Henderson's book now that Wagnerian opera again is being heard, and with increasing appreciation of the man's importance in the history of music, should find many a new reader. It is clear, straightforward, scholarly and unaffected.

Ross Newmark's book is a pioneer work, written by one whom experience and natural gifts have fitted eminently for the task. For the primitive music of the Slavs to the triumphs of Chaliapin, she traces an narrative which is doubly delightful for its mingling of the exotic with a ripe knowledge of the men and events which have shaped the modern opera of Russia. That opera is a product of the native soil; it includes the aroma and flavor of its native land. Its roots lie deep in the folk-music, where they have spread and flourished naturally and without effort.

Persecution could not kill it, nor patronage spoil it; because it is one with the soul of the people." The Newmark study is the first of its kind in English; its pre-eminence is not that of priority alone. Sixteen illustrations enliven the text.

I. G.

Mr. Murdoch warns us in his preface that this book is "nothing more than what the title-page proclaims: a sketch," and that it will be followed, in due course, by a more elaborate and detailed biography. Happily, Mr. Murdoch, in confining himself to a study of character and personality, has not fallen into the common mistake of omitting the background from the picture. On the contrary, he has allowed the facts of Deakin's career, with their triumphs and their failures, to tell their own story; and, by showing us the man in relation to his environment,



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THE HOME FORUM

Literary Criticism in America

WHY is it that there is so little genuine literary criticism in the United States? Are there no Americans with the courage of their opinions and with sufficient background of wide reading to qualify them as critics? Or is the self-abasing delusion still entertained that American opinions are too raw and superficial and that only Old World writers are capable of ripe and sound criticism? At all events it does look as though the average American editor harbored a distrust of serious American critical writing, or else considered it not sufficiently readable to justify giving it space among his often over-valued short stories and fact articles.

As I glance over the current magazines and the publishers' book lists for the season, I am impressed more than ever with the slender output of genuine critical writing in American literary criticism. I mean, I do not wish to seem pessimistic about it, nor to underestimate the commercial value of a sort of writing for which there may be but a slight demand, but I am interested in the fact.

♦ ♦ ♦

Of the host of American authors and so-called men of letters who make a living and a favored few of them a luxurious living—by means of the pen I can call to mind, but a scant half dozen which can be said to earn a livelihood through the medium of critical writing, and they are for the most part obliged not infrequently to resort to the hack-work of conventional book reviewing. Professional American literary critics of the first magnitude are as scarce as nuts in May.

To lighten the gloom of this picture, it is only fair to mention the fact that there has arisen among us, in recent years, a small school of critical writers—college professors for the most part—who are accomplishing much in their effort to keep our literary standards free from error and confusion, but there is only a small group of them.

♦ ♦ ♦

By the term literary criticism I mean something different from current book reviewing. It has its important place in current literature and I intend nothing disparaging in reference to it. My point is simply that such writing is not literary criticism in its true sense.

Professor Matthews brought out this distinction clearly in a recent review of Oscar Wilde's "A Critic in Puff-Mall." "He was too clever not to perceive the yawning gulf between book reviewing (which deals with the volume of momentary vogue) and criticism (which devote itself to works of more permanent value). Book reviewing, even at its best, is only a department of journalism, whereas

criticism, when it has validity, is a department of literature. Many accomplished men of letters have given a large portion of their working hours to book reviewing—Thackeray, for one, and Andrew Lang, for another. But they knew that this was all in the day's work, to be done honestly, no doubt, and conscientiously, for the day's pay."

Perhaps the difference may best be explained by the fact that, generally speaking, the public reads reviews before reading the books reviewed. The reviews help us in the matter of selection and guide our estimates of current work. They are usually written with that end in view, and to make them too deeply analytical would defeat their purpose. The other sort of critical work is post facto. One reads it after one has become familiar with the work criticized, or should do so. The critic discusses with us the things we have read after he had an opportunity to give the matter mature reflection. He analyzes and explores; he arrives at comparative valuations which are impossible at the moment of publication. We compare our opinions with his and our entire view of literature is effectively illuminated.

♦ ♦ ♦

Some of us love books well enough to remember them after we have closed them and would like to keep alive, through the medium of authoritative, worth-while discussion, the impressions they have made upon us. That, as I see it, must come after the reading—perhaps some time after the reading, when we have accumulated a mass of other impressions for purposes of comparison.

I am convinced that American literature needs authoritative, keen, scholarly critical writing more than ever before. The public needs it; the publishers and editors need it; the authors sorely need it. We are turning out literature, so called, at such a forced rate of speed in these days that we are in danger of losing not only our sense of proportion and perspective, but even such standards of literary taste as may have survived among us. Dog and poultry fancies have standards or perfection to direct their efforts. The hurried producers of modern literature have too often only their own nebulous intuitions to guide them. Literary criticism is needed to give a background, clarity of understanding, discrimination, a foundation on which to build. If this Brahminism, make the most of it.

♦ ♦ ♦

There are those who still cling to the old-fashioned notion that literature is not merely a thing of the hour, who would like to see the best of our modern work receive its just deserts at the hands of those competent to judge of it—if such there be. We are weary of hearing it puffed and blurred. We would like to see it studied, even dissected, if the scalpel be gently and humanely applied, as current work was dissected in the days of Carlyle and Macaulay, Stevenson and Lowell.

Such critical writing need not, and should not, deal exclusively with the classic and canonized authors of the past. We need not confine our studies to James A. T. and George Meredith, even Howells and Hardy, though we should need them for our background. The critic of courage and vision will not shy at such widely advertised names as Wells and Conrad, Churchill and Tarkington, provided he makes it evident that he is taking his task seriously and is not getting up an advertising brochure. One need is for criticism, not advertising, and for such genuine criticism I am sure the authors themselves would be the first to experience a warmth of pride and gratitude.

W. A. D.

Yucca Is Yellowing

Yucca is yellowing—Hello, yellow!

Cactus is crimsoning—Glow, glow, red fellow!

And in the mesquite bush is seen

A splash of green:

As when sunset colors spill

Their beauty down an evening hill.

No one rides the trail today—

Who cares if strange or lonely?

No one goes the desert way—

It is for beauty only.

—William H. Simpson.

Comfort

It is a queer word, that "Comfort." It appears to have come down in the world. We suppose from the look of it that once it meant something that added strength or courage or fortitude, and the original meaning is seen in the old Statute of Treasons, which defines treason as "comforting the king's enemies." Fairly early it came to imply a mental consolation or solace, as we see in the words, "Comfort ye, comfort ye, my people," and "Rachel mourning for her children, and would not be comforted." Then there is the proverb about Job's Comforters, and we have known "cold comfort," which meant much the same as the consolation given to Job.

The high, or spiritual meaning still persists. One hears an old woman sometimes saying that her son, or even her husband, is a "great comfort" to her, and the poet writes of "comfort scorned of devils." But in its commonest use the word has degenerated. When we speak of comfort, we generally think of an easy, warm, and restful state of body or bodily surroundings. We mean "creature comforts," or "home comforts," implying pleasant furniture and plenty to eat. When we say that a family is "in comfortable circumstances," we mean that life is pretty easy for it. A "comfortable person" is easy-going and inclined to be stout. A "comforter" has no little reference to Job that it has become a woolen scarf.

The Poet

He presses on before the race And sings out of a silent place. Like faint notes of a forest bird On heights afar that voice is heard; And the dim path he breaks today Will sometime be the trodden way. But when the race comes tolling on That voice of wonder will be gone— But heard on higher peaks afar. Moved upward with the morning star.

—Henry Newell.

O men of earth, that wandering voice Still goes the upward way: Rejoice!

—Edwin Markham.

The Canton Vase

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
I call you mine—and yet that cannot be:

Some gifted dreamer of the Long Ago
Visioned your beauty and made haste
to show

Its charm and old-world loveliness to me;

So that I ever wonder when I see
Quaint little people of a distant land

Walk gravely on your surface hand in hand.

Attired in flowing robe and gay obi;

Splashes of lacquer-red—jade-green

and gold—

Bright butterflies—rare flowers of rose

hue—

With here a fleeting glimpse of China

blue—

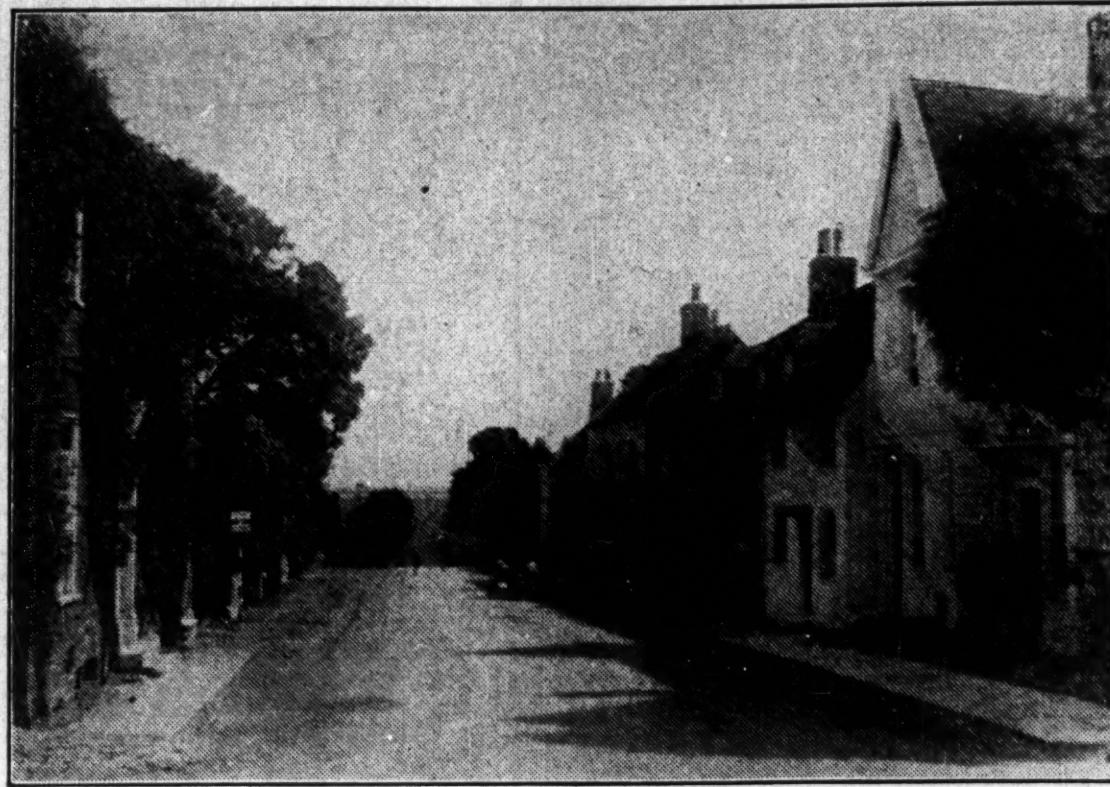
'Twould seem as though that painter

of the past

In one great effort to express his art

Had painted all the joy within his heart!

Eleanor G. R. Young.



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All Men Are Brethren

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EEP in human consciousness there

and acting in accordance with the law

of divine Love!

This fact applies also to the strife

between capital and labor. In viewing

their conflicts we can with advantage

give heed to Jesus' words, "In your

patience possess ye your souls." There

are, obviously, long-standing wrongs

to be righted; and these can be prop

erly righted only in accordance with

the law of God. Obedience to the law

of God involves strict observance

of righteous law and order. Whatever is

subversive of these is obviously a mis

take in order to protect their coun

try from the sea, the need of co-ope

ration has encouraged a spirit of broth

erliness as a national characteristic

What a blessed state this points to

when all men, at all times and under

all circumstances, will naturally act

in this manner!

The old order, wherein one's hand

seemed to be ever raised against his

neighbor and nation to be constantly

pitted against nation, is destined to

pass away. We have some encourag

ing evidence that it is even now going;

and all that tends in this direction

needs to be cherished and safeguarded

until men attain demonstrably to that

spiritual stature wherein this result

shall be permanently assured. Indica

tions are not lacking to show that men

are waking more fully to the truth

expressed in these words of the

prophet Malachi: "Have we not all one

father? hath not one God created us?

why do we deal treacherously every

man against his brother, by profaning

the covenant of our fathers?"

Harmony in human relationships is

enjoyed just in proportion as it is

recognized that God is the Father

Mother of all. It is plain that divine

Love, our Father-Mother, can have

only loving and lovable children, chil

dren who express the nature and char

acter of their divine parent. Mrs. Eddy

states a simple, yet far-reaching fact

when she writes in "Science and Health

with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 469,

470): "With one Father, even God, the

whole family of man would be breth

ren; and with one Mind and that God,

or good, the brotherhood of man would

consist of Love and Truth, and have

unity of Principle and spiritual power

which constitute divine Science."

This simple scientific truth, that all

men are brethren, is able to heal the

wounds produced by war and by inter

national strife and misunderstanding.

Christian Science is enabling mankind

to realize and utilize this fact more

clearly and effectively than ever be

fore. Can we estimate the power of

the right thinking that is being practi

ced as a result of Christian Science

teaching, the realization that all men

have one God, one Mind? Think of the

power expressed by the clear realiza

tion that all men are capable of living

windows were lovely things; that was

the trouble with the world, people

saw the things they dreamed of

through their back windows. Saw the

there kingdoms to come on earth,

and then went down and lived by just

what light their front windows, in

herited, curtained, railed, could give!

The American Traveler had an

exciting thought. There were people

who were like that. People who were

conventional and correct and fashion

able, and everything with rails, and

areas, and no hawkers allowed, but

who had back windows giving on dear

rambling places so that you loved them

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1923

EDITORIALS

A YEAR or so ago discussion was common among public men in the United States, and in the press, as to the economic wisdom of pressuring for the payment of the loans made by that country to European nations during the time of war. The discussion then hinged very largely upon the question as to whether collection of these huge sums of money was desirable from an economic standpoint.

It was urged that to insist upon the literal fulfillment of these obligations, incurred in a common cause, would greatly prolong the industrial and financial agony of Europe and defer for decades, if not for a century, the time of the restoration of normal conditions there. It was further argued that it would not be to the advantage of industry or business in the United States to receive such payments, because they could not be made in money, but must be made in goods, which would enter immediately into competition with American products. The folly of endeavoring to exclude foreign manufactures by new and higher tariffs at the same time that foreign nations were notified that their debts must be paid, and could only be paid in goods, was repeatedly pointed out.

The progress of this discussion was suddenly stayed by the action of Great Britain in sending a commission to Washington, which successfully arranged for the payment of the British debt. Prior to that time all agitation for the cancellation of inter-allied debts had been ascribed by a very large section of the American press to British propaganda. This charge was quieted by the action of the British Government in arranging a plan of payment, under which already large sums have been transmitted to the United States. Not only the charge of British propaganda but all discussion as to the general cancellation of debts was stilled by this action.

It is quite apparent now that the issue is going to be raised again, but in a different form. The new question is not as to whether it will be advantageous to the United States to collect these outstanding debts, but whether it will be possible to collect them. Germany has now formally discontinued the payment upon its reparations account, which has been made heretofore in kind, and announces its purpose to discontinue payments of any character whatsoever until the issues between its Government and that of France are settled. The French thereupon request the British Government to consider the question as to whether there should not be a general cancellation of inter-allied debts. If Germany will not pay us, say the French, how can we pay the British or the Americans? The British retort to this is: If France adopts methods which make it impossible for the Germans to pay, why should we be expected, therefore, to cancel our claims against France? The complications attending any effort to discharge these inter-allied obligations are growing daily, and the United States Government itself today confronts the problem as to whether there can be any successful collection of its enormous claims.

The situation is one that might well have been anticipated at the outset, and the question will infallibly arise in many minds as to whether it would not have been better a year ago, and might not be better today, for the United States to take the lead in mutual cancellation of obligations in order that at least a portion of the causes of disension among the nations of Europe might be removed.

The debts due the United States are enormous. Colossal as the figures are, however, they probably would not measure up to the losses which America would sustain should the present situation in Europe persist for a quarter of a century. Most assuredly they would be as nothing in comparison to the cost of the disaster which would be brought upon this Nation and the world should Europe be again embroiled in war. Great Britain is equally involved in this problem. While its debt to the United States is heavy and its payment has been loyally and honorably provided for, its claims against the continental nations are vastly greater. Its trade and industry, like those of the United States, suffer today cruelly from the chaos in Europe. Until order is restored there, until the nations of the Continent once again become purchasers, take again their place in the great circle of international trade in which all participants profit, neither England nor the United States can witness restored prosperity.

Is it not the duty of the two great English-speaking nations to unite in the search for some form of concerted action which might enable them to enforce peace, and financial and commercial order on the Continent? Of all nations these two emerged from the war most powerful in a material sense. We believe emphatically that they are today, as they always have been, the greatest moral powers of the world. Is not the moment ripe for them to exert both their material and their moral influence for the restoration of normal conditions in the continent of Europe?

SOME students of British constitutional history look forward to the day when a British Commonwealth parliament will meet annually in London, or perhaps in Winnipeg, or Cape Town. It would be the representative assembly of the league of British nations. Representatives would attend from Great Britain and the overseas dominions. Possibly there

would be a Commonwealth council of statesmen, responsible to this Britannic assembly. Policies and questions of concern to Great Britain and the overseas dominions in common would be discussed and, when agreed upon by the assembly, they would be submitted through the responsible government of each nation under the British flag for

ratification by the several national parliaments, including Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, and the Irish Free State.

It is agreed that this development of British Commonwealth administration must come very gradually. Sir Robert Borden, former Premier of Canada, is of the opinion, however, that the time is ripe for an imperial conference on constitutional relations. The conference of overseas prime ministers, to be held in London next October, is not being called particularly to discuss constitutional relations, but it is more than likely that some progress will be made in the direction of the greater Commonwealth council or assembly.

Australia's proposal to appoint a resident Cabinet minister, in place of an Australian high commissioner, in London, is an important step in the right direction. Similar action on the part of the Dominion of Canada is being considered. Sir George Perley, a former Canadian high commissioner, has urged that the high commissioner should be elevated to Cabinet rank, or that a Canadian Minister should be appointed to represent the Dominion in London.

Resident ministers from the overseas dominions would be welcomed by the British Government. The imperial meetings which were held in 1921 demonstrated the value of frequent consultation between representatives of the dominions and the mother country. The probabilities are that after the conference of prime ministers next October the dominions will take steps to maintain their own resident ministers in London.

JUST about nine years ago the whole civilized world was beginning to realize that a war had been launched

in its midst, though there were few indeed, if any, who had the slightest idea what the ultimate of that war would be or where it all would lead. In due course, after more than four years of indescribable carnage, the armistice was signed and the war which had been advertised as the war to end war was, in its cruder aspects, at least, brought to an end. Thereafter has followed nearly five years of turmoil and strife, in many respects as heartrending and destructive as the war itself, associated with the re-arousing in many directions of the very passions and sentiments which themselves originally produced it. Since the armistice those countries which actually became involved in the war have had time to take stock of some of the damage done, and countless families have mourned in silent rebellion for those who made the supreme sacrifice for their country, while innumerable numbers of men and women have endured, and are enduring, even to today, the effects of those awful days in the trenches and on the battle fields.

Yet withal, being carried on, as it were, in a sort of undifferentiated consciousness, are being made preparations for the next war. Frequently in news items are described frightful instruments of destruction capable of doing damage far in excess of anything that was brought to pass during the last one. Stories are circulated concerning poison gases which will be able to wipe out whole cities of civilian populations, and rumor is rife regarding the enormous size of the latest bombing airplane and the disaster it could scatter from the sky. And all of this in spite of the fact that the world has not nearly recovered from the effects of the last conflagration, and the average man or woman shudders at the mention of the war and the recollection of the agonies and distress which were its accompaniment and have followed in its train.

Is it any wonder, therefore, that of late in many sections of the world there should have been raised a cry of "No More War," and that an insistent demand is being made that an end be called to this senseless preparation for that which can never accomplish anything worth while? In London recently, and in all the other leading cities and towns of Great Britain, were held meetings in great numbers, at which this sentiment of the people was expressed emphatically and in no uncertain terms. The cry of "No More War" is simply the expression of the determined certainty of the rank and file that there is a way to settle difficulties and differences between nations other than brute force. In the United States the slogan of "Law, Not War," is being given prominence, though not without meeting opposition.

There is no need of the world preparing for, or enduring, another war. The dark pictures which have been, and are being, scattered broadcast concerning such a necessity, are unqualifiedly evil, without one aspect of usefulness or truth. The people are right in their demand that there be no more war. Let them continue their demand; let them make it resound from every corner of the globe; let them show unmistakably that they constitute the true ruling power, and there will be no future war. It is no use crying peace when there is no peace, but it is even more futile to cry war when there is no war necessary.

THE wound in the Balkans is slow to heal. The rancor between the states aligned with the Entente, on the one hand, and Bulgaria on the other, is as bitter, in some respects, as the rancor between the French and the Germans.

Yet there is one agency which is causing handshakes between former enemies. That agency, strange as it may seem, is football, of what is known in the United States as the "Association" variety. Football is not indigenous to the Balkans. But all the Balkan nations learned the game from the English, with whom they held relations either as allies, prisoners of war, or custodians of prisoners of war, during the conflict. After the conflict, all the Balkan nations took up the game as a national sport.

It was football that created the first rift in the wall of hostility between the Bulgarians and their neighbors, all of whom were ranged on the side of the Allies dur-

ing the struggle. It was a Rumanian team that issued the first challenge to a Bulgarian team. The challenge was accepted, and a few weeks ago the "Tricolour," of Bucharest, paid a visit to Sofia, where it played a series of games with Sofia teams before large crowds of enthusiasts. The arrival of the team, and its departure, were made in the Bulgarian capital an occasion for demonstrations of mutual amity that would have been well-nigh incredible only a few months earlier.

Contact between Rumanian and Bulgarian on the football field, under conditions of sportsmanship and fair play associated with the English-speaking races, demonstrated a perceptible easing off of the tension between the two peoples. Since then there have been several "frontier incidents" along the Danube—incidents of a friendly nature—that have testified to a growing improvement in the feeling between Bulgaria and one of the countries aligned with Great Britain and France during the war.

The good example set by Rumania was not lost even upon Yugoslavia, which under the dominant Serbian influence has been showing distressing signs of chauvinism. Not many weeks after the Rumanian team returned to Bucharest, a Serbian team at Nish challenged the football association of Sofia to a match, and the challenge was promptly accepted.

Thus between enemies that were believed to have been incapable of shaking hands in friendship, a more cordial feeling is being slowly but surely introduced through an institution dear to English-speaking peoples and by them imparted to the Balkan nations. And it is the earnest hope of all thoughtful people in all the small nations concerned that the rifts thus started in the wall of hate and misunderstanding will grow in height and in width, until the aperture will be large enough to admit the car of progress and amity.

EVEN in this age of sophistication, there remain persons half reluctant to discard the outworn precept that great literature must of necessity

be produced in Grub Street. Faith in the garret and the crust persists, regardless of such a hideous exposure of the struggle which comes to an impecunious writer with ideals as George Gissing presents in "The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft." Though, curiously, it is as true that no one recoils at the prospect of workers in other fields enjoying, perhaps not the flesh pots, but at least the decent comforts of life. As so often happens, a ready paragraph in Boswell's "Johnson" sums up the matter in the Doctor's conclusive terms: "Sir," said he, "all the arguments which are brought to represent poverty as no evil, show it to be a great evil. You never find people labouring to convince you that you may live very happily upon a plentiful fortune." Then why should not authorship be regarded as a business? Especially since to regard it so does not argue the abandonment of art.

It was the reading of a passage in Anthony Trollope's "Autobiography" which inspired a reconsideration of the problem. Mr. Trollope's ingenuous method was to include the precise terms of the sale of each of his novels. He records them exactly as another man might a list of his investments and the income from them. He alludes to the "unnatural self-sacrifice," commonly demanded of literary men; and goes so far as to add: "Take away from English authors their copyrights and you would very soon take away from England her authors." Which, we suppose, is only another way of saying that the laborer is worthy of his hire.

Anthony Trollope is by no means the only author who has demonstrated that business and artistry can go along together. There may be cited the example of Shakespeare himself, whose career shows clearly that he wrote as a means of livelihood. Many authors believe that they can work only under pressure; an equal number imagine that the task must be spasmodic, waiting on impulse. Different persons, different habits, of course. But it is well to stop and realize that, as Trollope has said, "A man devoting himself to literature with industry, perseverance, certain necessary aptitudes, and fair average talents may succeed in gaining a livelihood, as another man does in another profession." Moreover, he may at the same time be an artist.

Editorial Notes

IF THE experiments in the cultivation of peat lands through the medium of the caterpillar tractor, which have been conducted under the guidance of Prof. W. E. Peterson, of the department of agriculture of the University of Minnesota, can be followed up as successfully as they have been carried on up to the present, it would seem that the problem of these boggy tracts will have been solved. It has therein been definitely shown that these regions, which for years have been believed unfit for agriculture, will, when properly drained, cultivated, and fertilized, yield most abundant crops of tubers, roots, and virtually all forage crops. Because of the looseness of the peat soil, it is almost impossible to use horses or tractors, with ordinary width of wheels, but the caterpillar tractor makes a furrow slice about twenty inches in width and ten in depth.

WHILE fully according to the great body of physicians the world over credit for unselfish motives, one is entitled to call attention to a fallacy in reasoning which went unchallenged at the congress of the International Society of Surgery in London recently. In the course of his speech at a luncheon at the Savoy Hotel, Mr. Nevill Chamberlain, the Minister of Health, told his hearers that it might interest them to know that "in this country during the last twenty years we have brought down the death rate from seventeen per 1000 to a little under thirteen per 1000." The fact is most interesting, but is it entirely justifiable?

Aristophanes in the Strand

By ERNEST RHYNS

LONDON, July 28 (Special Correspondence)—There must be at least a dozen Utopias in the ideal gazetteer, if one may count Cebes' "Tablet" and run on beyond Butler's "Erewhon." Clouducuotown, as Aristophanes painted it in his joyous comedy of "The Birds," is not perhaps the best known of the lot; but after seeing it produced lately one midsummer night in the Strand, we—I and two fellow-playgoers—decided it was the merriest of them all, besides being the most directly focussed on our own affairs; the world we live in, the people we know, the great things we plan. It was a mere chance that we saw the play, for it was acted at a temporary playhouse not known to the ordinary playgoing public. We were walking toward Fleet Street in the cool of the evening, when we happened to look into the quadrangle at King's College through the arched gateway and spied there, strutting along as big as a man, a wondrous feathered bird with a fantastic regal crest on its head. Was it a Hoopoe? The porter at the lodge could not say. But he told us that a Greek play was to be played that night by the students and members of the university, and the public could get to see it by a little strategy.

The orchestra was striking up as we went in, with delightful flute and oboe effects to give relief to the stringed instruments. We had good seats, which, as it proved, had much to do with our envisaging the play at the right angle. For behind us sat a college don in spectacles who expounded Aristophanes to the young lady at his side with immense gusto. There was no bounds to his art in detecting the marvelous—what shall I call it?—prescience, or prognosis?—of the playwright, who had, twenty-two centuries ago, foreseen our modern predicament, and in Clouducuotown had anticipated the London, Oxford, or Boston, of 1923. You may recollect that in the first scene of "The Birds" two citizens enter—Peisthetarus and Euphides, who are tired of their own city and country, the high price of food and the ineffectual Dicast Government. They are, in fact, on the quest for Utopia, which they are destined to find among the birds in Clouducuotown; and they carry with them as guides an old crow and a jackdaw. "What do the crow and the jackdaw stand for? Are they symbolic birds?" asked the young playgoer behind us of the don-in-spectacles. "Highly symbolic," he replied; "they represent," but even as he said it, he lowered his voice and we could not hear his tell-tale ending. "But Peisthetarus—is he an Athenian or a Londoner?" "Both," promptly responded her mentor; "Aristophanes dealt in composite portraits and in all the ages. But listen to his waggish and foolish follower, who is the Sancho Panza to his Quixote—ahem, a very respectable Quixote!" We did listen, turning our attention to the stage, where Sancho (or Euphides) was in an anxious voice inquiring, "What does the Old Crow say?" The old crow, it turned out, is not at all propitious; he only gives his master a tweak; and then, just as the two pilgrims are at a loss which road to take, the bird that we saw in the college quad comes out of the cave door in the painted rocks, and proves to be the Royal Hoopoe, King of the Birds. He has human sympathies, and he tells the two travelers that once he was a man, too. Now he has lost some of his feathers, and his beak is a bit awry; but he says his misfortunes all come of the tragedies of Sophocles. "He means Shaw's plays," said the spectacled don, in an imprudently loud voice, so that some people on either side of us turned round in astonishment.

To continue the fable, the Hoopoe is quite pleased with the two travelers in quest of Utopia. He offers to introduce them to his feathered bipeds and this brings on the Chorus of Birds. First, with a tuneful song, he calls up the nightingale:

Wake, awake!
Sleep no more, but music make,
With your tiny tawny bill;
Wake the echoes, vale and hill...

A delicious fluting represents the nightingale's call in reply. Hubert Parry's music, written for the play, backs up the playwright in glorious fashion.

The dramatic illusion in the Strand was greatly strengthened by the designer of the dresses and painter of the scenery, Miss Phyllis Gardiner (who was herself a bird in the chorus). She is already well known in the art world by her black-and-white work and her fine wood carvings of beast and bird, and she proved just the right costumer for Clouducuotown. Her painted clouds and rocks made a perfect setting for the fantastic bipeds; as in that ridiculous episode where the two would-be Utopians are given a patent lotion to make wings sprout on their shoulders, and in the scene where the bird city is built. A cloud messenger tells how it was done—the birds did it all off their own bat, or their own beaks and claws:

There came a crew of 30,000 cranes
With stones from Africa in their claws and gizzards,
Which the stone-curlews and stone-chatters
Worked into shape and finished. The sand-martins,
The mud-larks too, were busy in their turn,
Mixing the mortar, while the water birds,
As fast as it was wanted, brought the water
To temper, and work it.

And for holders and mortar-mixers:

There were the geese, all barefoot,
Trampling the mortar, and, when all was ready,
They handed it into the hods, so cleverly,
With their flat feet!

In a time of house shortage, the rapidity of the bird builders was such as to cause much envy. "Ah, if London were only like Clouducuotown," murmured the voice of the don behind us. "But who are these human-folk—these newcomers?" his neighbor asked him, as a succession of emissaries from earth appeared on the stage. "They are people who have heard of the delights of Clouducuotown down on earth, and want to live up there. One is a garden-city architect—one a newspaper man (whom Aristophanes calls a soothsayer), and a third a poet, a ver-lis-ter, who wants to teach the birds how to sing without rhyme or rhythm." But Peisthetarus (who has, by this time, lost his waggish friend, Euphides) makes short work of these wild out-of-workers. He scores all along the line; establishes himself as perpetual prime minister in Clouducuotown, having fairly ousted the Royal Hoopoe; and the end of all is the triumphal chorus in which he and Basilea figure. The choric music at the close is superb, and is most skillfully arranged to prevent one asking awkward questions—as, for instance, "Did the Birds make a mistake in letting the Humans into Clouducuotown?"

There is a sharper edge, I believe, in Aristophanes' satire than we have recognized in his new-old "Midsummer Night's Dream." If so, we owe not a little of our new understanding of it to Prof. Ernest Gardiner and his skilled collaborators of London University who helped to bring Clouducuotown to earth in the Strand. It remains for them next to carry it to some eligible stage in another city oversea.

Football a Peace Agency in the Balkans